The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The grasshoppers are eating up the crops in the northern part of Nebraska.

—San Francisco is in a panic over smallpox. Over 400 cases were reported last month.

—The Boston *Post*, Dem., calls Tilden a political thingumbob. That's rough on Samuel J.

—Four companies of the Fourth Artillery, at San Francisco, have been ordered to Cheyenne.

—A man was arrested at the Centennial last week for covering a piano stool with a Boston girl's glove.

—Baltimore is striving hard to outstrip New York and Philadelphia in the exportation of petroleum.

—The dory "Centennial," from Gloucester, Mass., for Liverpool, was spoken fifteen miles from Tuskan light.

—The parties accused of complicity in the Hamburg riot were before Judge Maher, at Aiken, on Thursday, and gave bail in $1,000 each.

—Advices from San Domingo report that an insurrection has broken out in the Cibao provinces, forming the northern part of the Dominican republic.

—Two men employed at Bard's paper mill in Logansport, Ind., fell into a vat of boiling water on Friday. One, Charles Strobe, will probably die.

—The work of restoring the tomb of Heloise and Abelard in Pere Lachaise cemetery, near Paris, has been suspended on account of a lack of funds.

—The 70th anniversary of the Emperor William's entrance into the Prussian army will occur January 1, 1877. He began military life before he was ten years of age.

—Jenkins Showell, colored, convicted of an outrage, was hanged at the county alms house near Snow Hill, Md., on Friday. The execution was witnessed by 2,500 persons.

—Bret Harte's popularity in Germany seems well attested by the fact that four different translations of "Gabriel Conroy" are announced for appearance there almost simultaneously.

—Lovers of excitement will be pained to learn that William Allen has declined to take the stump for Cooper and Cary, and the woods of Ohio will not bend this Fall before the stormy diapason of his tenoctave organ.

—Judge Avery, of the Common Pleas Court of Hamilton county, Ohio, continued the injunction against the erection of poles for the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company on the right of way of the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad.

—Thomas Burton Quackenbush was hanged at Batavia, N. Y., on Friday morning, for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Norton, on the 1st of December, 1875. He confessed that he did the deed, but denied murderous intentions, he having been under the influence of liquor when he killed her.

—The Hayes and Wheeler badge is a little more pitchfork-like with its formidable pair of prongs, whereupon to impale their adversaries. They look as if they would make it hot for Tilden. The badge is worn on the coat lappel, and has the imprint of the candidates upon it.

—It is reported that Mr. Con Maguire, one of the persons now fulfilling a term of imprisonment at St. Louis for defrauding the revenue, was married a few days ago. Whether the wedding was performed in the jail or out of it is a question that at present disturbs the slumbers of the society reporters.

—A young lady at Long Branch writes to her schoolmate in this city the following injunctions words: "Dear Carrie, if you conclude to come next week, don't bring any striped stockings with you. The sand flies seem to love them better than anything, and it's awful awkward to get down and scratch."

—Boston *Globe*: A gravestone dealer in Salem has added a new and profitable branch to his business, and dispenses, in addition to the products of the marble-cutting art, watermelons and early apples. This is certainly a happy combination of trade, for each branch is likely to increase the patronage of the other.

—Green Clay Smith, the Prohibition candidate for President, addressed two meetings in Columbus, Ohio, on Friday, and a Convention was held, which nominated H. M. Roberts, a Presbyterian minister, for Congress. Smith advocated woman suffrage, and claims that the public debt could only be paid by saving the money expended in liquor.

—The discussion of extradition has been postponed till the next session of Parliament, owing to Mr. Disraeli's reluctance to have the blunder of his administration further exposed at this time. The Ministry, in the end, will have only a choice of humiliations—either to send us Winslow, Gray and the rest and beg our pardon to submit to defeat in Parliament.

—During the last twenty years the British Government has added five hundred and seventy-three ships to the navy by building, and has purchased forty-four more. It has sold one hundred and ten, broken up one hundred and twenty-five, and thirty-one have been lost. The number of Gatling guns in use is being rapidly increased. The large iron-clads are now all armed with them, and several have lately been sent to Malta for the Mediterranean fleet.

—Governor Hendricks faithfully represents his party. He repeats and adopts the assertion, made by the St. Louis platform, that the national taxes have increased from $5 per capita in 1869 to $18 per capita in 1870. This statement is not true. The total receipts of the United States Government from taxation in 1869 were $33,187,511 87, which, with a population of 31,400,500, was $1 69 per capita. The total receipts of the Government in 1870 from taxation were $370,907,223 37, or only $8 91 per capita. It is natural that Governor Hendricks and his party prefer to ignore the war.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The Rochester *Democrat* reports that the scalp and war costume of Yellow Hand, a Cheyenne chief, have arrived in that city and are on exhibition at a prominent cigar store in Rochester, "where they have attracted the attention of a large number of people." They are "the scalp of the noble Cheyenne, headdress, shield, blanket, bowie knife, whip and bridle." This was sent to Rochester by one of our fighting people who killed Yellow Hand and scalped him. The public display of this Indian's scalp is a disgrace to civilization. We have to fight the Indian, unfortunately, but let us do as Christians and not savages.

—A Kansas City dispatch says on Thursday night a man named Conley was taken from the house of a friend, with whom he was stopping, by fifteen armed men, who told him he was wanted. They took him down the Missouri Pacific road some distance, where they found another party of fifteen men with an engine and a car in waiting. Conley was put in a car, taken to Wyandotte, Kas., where, after questioning him, the party asked him to show his hands, and after examining them they said: "You look like a workingman, and you can go." Conley remonstrated at being treated this way, but the leader of the party only replied: "We are through with you. Go." The party then ran up to Pomeroy, fifteen miles above Wyandotte, where they claim to have found the nest of the train robber.

—Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, thus writes to President Grant: I yield to no man in my sympathy for the brave men of the border, who are always the first victims of savage hate. A great portion of the best of my heart goes out for the brave soldiers who, without one thought of self, go out to die; and yet I can but feel that for every life lost in such a war the nation is guilty which for 100 years has persisted in a policy which always ends in massacre and war. Every friend of the Indian owes you a deep debt of gratitude for honorably trying to give us a better policy. The so-called peace policy was commenced when we were at war. The Indian tribes were either openly hostile or sullen and turbulent. The new policy was a marvelous success. I do honestly believe that it has done more for the civilization of the Indians than all which the Government has done before.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Immunity Feature of the Prosecutions.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Asa C. Mathews, Supervisor of Internal Revenue at Chicago, was examined this afternoon by the sub-committee on whisky frauds. He gave a history of the immunity feature of the whisky prosecutions, and said when he came to Washington on the 21st of December, on business connected with this subject, he saw Secretary Bristow, who was inclined to reject the terms of immunity proposed to those who should plead guilty, as the terms were too broad and as they were paying too much for information, and the Secretary further said he would leave the matter to the discretion of the District Attorney and special counsel. Solicitor Wilson said about the same thing. The terms of immunity finally agreed on had the effect of entirely breaking up the whisky ring.

Moulton vs. Beecher.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Gen. Roger A. Pryor, counsel for Francis D. Moulton in the suit against Henry Ward Beecher for malicious prosecution, received the answer of the defendant through Beecher's attorneys. Beecher denies specifically that Moulton was ready or anxious to stand trial on an indictment for libel. Beecher denies that he ever requested the District Attorney of Kings county to take any steps concerning a *nolle prosequi*. He concludes by averring that his testimony concerning Moulton given before the Grand Jury was true.

FIRST EDITION.

HEART OF AFRICA.

A White Race in the Center of Ethiopia.

Further Account of Stanley's Explorations—The Parent of the Victoria Nile—Ulcerous Bodies in Migata's Hot Springs.

KAWANGA, FRONTIER VILLAGE, BETWEEN UNYORO AND UGANDA, CENTRAL AFRICA, Jan. 18, 1876.

Six days ago the Anglo-American expedition, under my command, and 2,000 choice spearman of Uganda, under command of "Germal" Samboozi, were encamped at Unyampaka Unyoro, on the shore of the Albert Niyanza. Mtesa, Emperor of Uganda, faithfully fulfilled his promise to me so far as to furnish me with force sufficient to pierce the hostile country of Kabba Rega and to penetrate to the Albert Niyanza, near which we encamped three days. But though we were successful so far as to reach the lake, drink of its waters, take a couple of astronomical observations and procure much information respecting the contiguous countries, I soon perceived that exploration of the lake was out of the question, unless I then and there resolved to terminate my journey with the exploration of the Albert. For having penetrated by force through Kabba Rega's country, it would have been folly to expect that 2,200 men could long occupy Unyanpaka in the face of the thousands which Kabba Rega, King of Unyore, and Mtambuko, King of Ankori, would array against them. So we accordingly returned to Uganda. During the expedition we obtained a passing glimpse of the king of mountains, Gambaragara, which attains an altitude of between 15,000 and 15,000 feet above the ocean. Snow is frequently seen, though not perpetual. On its summit dwell the chief medicine men of Kabba Rega, a people of European complexion. Some half dozen of these people I have seen, and at sight of them I was reminded of what Mukamba, King of Uzigo, told Livingstone and myself respecting white people who live far north of his country. They are a handsome race, and some of the women are singularly beautiful. Their hair is kinky, but inclined to brown in color. Their features are regular, lips thin, but their noses, though well shaped, are somewhat thick at the point. Several of their descendants are scattered throughout Unyoro, Ankori and Ruanda, and the royal family of the latter powerful country are distinguished, I am told, by their pale complexions. The Queen of Sasua islands, in the Victoria Nyazza, is a descendant of this tribe.

Whence Came These People?

Whence came these singular people I have had no means of ascertaining except from the Waganda, who say that the first King of Unyoro grave them the land around the base of Gambaragara mountain, where in through many vicissitudes they have continued to reside for centuries. On the approach of an invading host they retreat to the summit of the mountain, the intense cold of which defies the most determined of their enemies. Two years ago Emperor Mtesa despatched his Prime Minister with about 100,000 men to Gambaragara and Usongora, but though the great General of Uganda occupied the slopes and ascended a great height in pursuit, he was compelled by the inclement climate to descend without having captured more than a few black slaves, the pale-faced tribe having retreated to their impregnable fortress at the summit. Two men of this tribe, who might be taken at first glance for Greeks in white shirts, accompanied our expedition to Lake Albert and back to Uganda, but they were extremely uncommunicative, and nothing of the history of their tribe could I obtain from them. Their diet consists of milk and bananas, and they were the only men of rank in the entire force under Samboozi who possessed more than two milch cows to supply them with milk while on the march. Sekajugu, to whom they were friendly and under whom they had enrolled themselves, said that they rebelled against Kabba Rega, and, to avoid his vengeance, sought refuge with him.

Another Strange Tribe.

Africa is certainly the "haunt of light-headed talle," romance and superstition, but I shall believe hereafter that there exists some slight modicum of truth in all the statements and revelations of these simple people. On the shores of the Victoria, in Usukuma, I heard of a people far north possessing very large dogs, of such fierce nature that they are often taken to war against the enemies of their masters. These people I subsequently ascertained to be the Wakedji, and the fierce hounds of Usoga. The same people also, in their various wars with Uganda, have frequently been found wearing iron armor. About four years ago, when exploring the Tanganyika with Livingstone, I heard there existed a race of white people north of Uzige. At that time Livingstone and myself smiled at the absurdity of a white people living in the heart of Africa, and ascribed the report to the brown color of the Warundi. Now I have not only seen the country of these white people, but several specimens of themselves at different periods and in different places. Were it not for the negroid hair I should say they were Europeans or some light colored Asiatics, such as Syrians or Armenians. Though we made strict inquiries we could discover no news of Gordon or his steamers. The natives of Unyampaka had never heard of a ship or any vessel larger than a canoe; and it is impossible that a vessel so singular as a steamer could approach near Usongora without the news of so singular an apparition becoming notorious.

A Great Salt Field.

Usongora is the great salt field whence all the surrounding countries obtain their salt. It is, from all accounts, a very land of wonders, but the traveller desirous of exploring it should have a thousand Snideers to protect him from the natives, like those of Ankori, care for nothing but milk and goat skins. Among the wonders credited to it are a mountain emitting "fire and stones," a salt lake of considerable extent, several hills of rock salt, a large plain encrusted thickly with salt and alkali, a breed of very large dogs of extraordinary ferocity, and a race of such long-legged natives that ordinary mortals regard them with surprise and awe. The Waganda who have invaded their country for the sake of booty, ascribe a cool courage to them against which all their numbers and well known expertness with shield and spear were of little avail. They are, besides, extremely clannish, and allow none of their tribe to intermarry with strangers, and their diet consists solely of milk. Their sole occupation consists in watching their flocks of which they have an immense number; and it was to capture some of these herds that the Emperor of Uganda sent 100,000 men under his Prime Minister to Usongora. The expedition was successful, for by all accounts the Waganda returned to their country with about 20,000; but so dearly were they purchased with the loss of human life that it is doubtful whether such a raid will again be attempted to Usongora.

Parent of the Victoria Nile.

Under date of March 27, 1876, Mr. Stanley gives an account of his exploration of Speke's Lake Windermere and Kagera river. On entering the latter it flashed on my mind that it was the real parent of the Victoria Nile; by scrolling I found fifty-two feet of water in a river fifty yards wide. I proceeded on my voyage three days up the river, and came to another lake about nine miles long and a mile in width, situate on the right hand of the stream. At the southern end of the lake, and after working our way through two miles of papyrus, we came to the island of Unyamubi, a mile and a half in length. Ascending the highest point on the island the secret of the Ingenzi or Kagera was revealed. Standing in the middle of the island I perceived it was about three miles from the coast of Karagwe and three miles from the coast of Kiska west, so that the width of the Ingezi at this point was about six miles, and north it stretched away broader, and beyond the horizon green papyri mixed with broad gray gleams of water. I discovered, after further exploration, that the expanses of papyri floated over a depth of from nine to fourteen feet of water; that the papyri, in fact, covered a large portion of a long, shallow lake; that the river, though apparently a mere swift, flowing body of water confined apparently within proper banks by dense, tall fields of papyri, was a mere current, and that underneath the papyri it supplied a lake, varying from five to fourteen miles in width and about eighty geographical miles in length. Descending the Kagera again, some five miles from Unyamubi, the boat entered a large lake on the left side, which, when explored, proved to be thirteen geographical miles in length by eight in breadth. Throughout the entire length (eighty miles) the Kagera maintains almost the same volume and almost the same width, discharging its surplus waters to the right and to the left as it flows on, feeding, by means of the underground channels, what might be called by an observer on land seventeen separate lakes, but which are in reality one lake, connected together underneath the fields of papyri, and by lagoon-like channels meandering tortuously enough between detached fields of the most prolific reed.

Hot Springs of Migata.

On returning from my voyage of exploration I visited the hot springs of Migata, which have obtained such renown throughout all the neighboring countries for their healing properties. I discovered a most astonishing variety of plants, herbs, trees and bushes; for here Nature was in her most prolific mood. She shot forth her products with such vigor that each plant seemed to strangle the other for want of room. They so clamored over one another that small hills of brush were formed, the lowest in the heap stifled by the uppermost, and through the heaps thus formed tall myules shot forth an arrow's flight into the upper air, with globes of radiant, green foliage upon their stem-like crowns. The springs were visited at this time by numbers of diseased persons. Male and female were seen lying promiscuously in the hot pools half asleep, while their itchy and ulcerous bodies were being half cooked. The heat issued in streams from the base of a rocky hill, and when Fahrenheit's thermometer was placed in the water the mercury rose to 129 degrees. Four springs bubbled upward from the ground through a depth of dark, muddy sediment, and had a temperature of 110 degrees. These were the most favored by the natives, and the curative reputation of the springs was based on the properties of this water.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON August 11, 1876.

SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour MR. LOGAN moved to postpone the unfinished business, the resolution of Mr. Morton to print extra copies of the President's message in relation to the Hamburg difficulty, and take up the House bill for the equalization of bounties of those who served in the late war for the Union. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 26.

Messrs. Key and McDonald voted with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Messrs. Booth, Burnside, Christiancy, Edmunds, Howe, Morrill, Sargent and Sherman with the Democrats in the negative.

The Post Routes.

Unfinished business was then postponed and the bill to establish post routes taken up. Amendments were agreed to appropriating $150,000 for the restoration of fast mail trains on the New York Central & Hudson Railroad, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad between New York and Chicago, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections between New York and St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago, and also appropriating $75,000 for the restoration of the fast mail service on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and its connections between Washington, St. Louis and Chicago.

Mr. BOGY submitted an amendment to continue the fast mail service from Chicago to St. Louis. Agreed to.

Pending the discussion on the Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President enclosing a telegram from Lieutenant General Sheridan and a letter from Gen. Sherman in relation to the existing Indian troubles and probable necessity of increasing the force operating against them. Ordered printed and referred.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Post Route bill.

Mr. WITHERS submitted an amendments as an additional section authorizing the Post master General to contract for a fast mail service from Washington to New Orleans via Richmond, Va., and appropriating $100,000 for that purpose. Agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON submitted an amendment to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for a daily mail between Chicago and the eastern terminous of the Union Pacific railroad, the cost of the extra service not to exceed $25,000 per annum. Agreed to.

The Franking Privilege.

MR. PADDOCK submitted an amendment as an additional section to the bill to restore the franking privilege reported by him from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads on the 26th of May last. It provides that it shall be lawful to transmit through the mail, free of postage, letters, packages or other matter relating exclusively to business of the Government of the United States, and also that Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive through the mails, free of postage, letters and documents.

Mr. HOWE favored the restoration of the franking privilege, and moved an amendment so as to allow Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives to send and receive letters and documents only, and not packages, and other matter relating exclusively to public business. Agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Paddock restoring that privilege was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 15—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Burnside, Christiancy, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Gordon, Harney, Howe, Ingalls, Keily (Ky.), Marcey, Merrimon, Mitchell, Norwood, Paddock, Patterson, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Spencer, Stevenson, Wallace, West and Withers—30.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bogy, Booth, Cameron (Wis.), Clayton, Cockerell, Ferry, Hamlin, Kernan, Logan, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Morrill and Oglesby—15.

The bill was reported to the Senate and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to further amend it, so as to provide that contracts made by the Postmaster General for fast mail service shall not be for a longer period than two years. Agreed to.

Mr. KELLOGG said he voted for the restoration of the franking privilege under a misapprehension. He intended to vote against its restoration.

Mr. HITCHCOCK renewed his amendment made in Committee of the Whole appropriating $40,000 for fast mail service between Chicago and Omaha. Agreed to.

The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 25, nays 18.

The School Amendment.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the Senate took up the joint resolution of the House proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the appropriation of money for the support of schools of religious sects, and then took a recess until 7:30.

At the evening session the subject was resumed. The question being on the amendment of the Judiciary Committee, it was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 15.

The question then being on ordering the joint resolution as thus amended to a third reading, it was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 15.

The Senate by a vote of yeas 27 and nays 12 ordered that the joint resolution be read the third time at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Tax on Distilled Spirits.

Mr. HARVEY submitted a resolution providing for a commission to examine into the method of collecting the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits and fermented liquors. Referred.

Indian Appropriations.

Mr. WINDOM, from the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, submitted a report that the committee had agreed, and moved that it be non-concurred in.

The old conferees on the part of the Senate were reappointed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Indian Scouts.

On motion of Mr. BANNING, the Senate bill repealing so much of the Army Appropriation bill as limits the number of Indian scouts to three hundred, and continuing in force the statute which authorizes the employment of one thousand scouts, was taken from the Speaker's table, and, after explanation by him, passed.

The Venezuelan Claims.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in regard to the Venezuelan claims was considered.

After reading the report discussion ensued as to the character of the claims, the greater portion of which were declared to be without merit. Finally the resolution was passed.

Conference Reports.

Mr. WADDELL made a conference report on the Pacific Mail Steamship bill. The report merely makes more explicit the language, guarding against any construction that might recognize the extra subsidy contract. The report was agreed to.

Mr. RANDALL made a conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill. He said the bill as agreed to was a saving over last year's bill of $699,457. The report was agreed to.

The Cavalry.

The Speaker *pro tem.* laid before the House a message from the President with communications from the Secretary of War, General Sherman and General Sheridan, recommending an increase of the cavalry force of the army by 2,500 men, or authority to call out five regiments of volunteer cavalry of 1,000 men each. Referred.

Mr. J. H. BAGLEY (N. Y.) made a conference report on the bill to punish counterfeiting of trade mark goods. After argument the conference report was rejected—68 to 84.

This is equivalent to the defeat of the bill.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. MORRISON offered a resolution for final adjournment on Monday next at four o'clock. Agreed to without discussion or division.

Adjourned.

The Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 11.—Returns from fifty four counties give Houston a majority of 36,671. Eleven counties to hear from in 1874 gave a Democratic majority of 3,602. The Senate stands twenty-seven Democrats, one Independent, and four Republicans, and the House eighty-three Democrats, two Independents and fifteen Republicans.

SECOND EDITION.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

LONDON, August 11.—A correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs: The tolls are closing around Servia. Abdul Kerim Pacha is pushing westward from Gurgusovatz, and the Servian general Harvatovick has fallen back on Yankovo and Kissur. Hard fighting began at Yankovo on Wednesday, and is still continuing. If the Turks carry Yankovo there will be no important obstacle in the way to Bonja. The army of the South is faring badly, and has retreated from Yavoro to the interior. All available guns are being mounted upon the ramparts at the fortress at Belgrade.

Other correspondents note the fact that many Servians are coming to the rear, slightly wounded in the hand or forearm, and believe they shoot themselves to avoid battle.

Col. Artitch's retreat to Ivanitza means a much further retreat. Ivanitza is surrounded by high hills, affording the Turks excellent offensive positions. The fact is the Servian war is about to assume a much less ambitious character than when first undertaken, and is about to resolve itself into a guerilla affair.

BELGRADE, August 11.—No proposal for mediation has been submitted to Servia by Austria or Russia.

BUCHAREST, August 11.—The Chamber of Deputies has voted $40,000 for the relief of Servian families that have taken refuge in Roumania. The number of refugees is estimated at 20,000.

LONDON, August 11.—The *Times'* Paris special says the Turkish aim is to anticipate mediation by according to the vanquished Servians and to Montenegro, vanquished or not, conditions acceptable enough to be approved before mediation could be accomplished.

VIENNA, August 11.—The Servians are engaged in strengthening the fortifications of the capital at every point. The Minister of the Interior is making contracts for heavy supplies of provisions, and the city will be defended as long as possible.

LONDON, August 12.—A telegram from Constantinople says the Sultan has granted complete amnesty to the Bulgarians implicated in the rising, with the exception of the leaders and active movers in the revolt.

The *Standards'* Belgrade correspondent telegraphs that it is unofficially reported that Tchernayeff's attempts against Nisch have resulted in failure. The position from which Nisch was to have been bombarded has been reoccupied by the Turks. It is the determination of the Servians to make a stand at Alexinitz if the soldiers will fight, which is doubtful. Fugitives are encamped for fifty miles on the sides of the roads leading to Paratchin. The Princess of Servia has issued an appeal for volunteers to enter a legion named after herself. The legion consists mainly of foreigners, and is fast filling up in response to her appeal.

VIENNA, August 12.—A dispatch to *Le Soir* of Paris asserts that the Turks continue to massacre Christians in Bosnia, that many villages are empty, their inhabitants having been slaughtered, that terrible atrocities have been committed, and hundreds of dead bodies are floating down the Una. An inquiry into the acts of the Turks in Bosnia is imperatively demanded.

LONDON, August 12.—A Ragusa correspondent of the *Times* says the Porte has repelled the pacificatory overture, declaring it will risk everything. The Porte also persists in employing Circassians and Bashi Bazouks.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 11.—Further correspondence respecting the Bulgarian atrocities was laid before Parliament yesterday. Among the most important papers was a dispatch from Lord Derby to Sir Henry Elliot, British Ambassador at Constantinople, sent on the 9th inst. which says: It appears to Her Majesty's Government that the capture of Saltschar may lead to the occupation of a considerable part of Servia by Turkey. Therefore I instruct you to urge strongly on the Porte that it is absolutely necessary its troops should be kept under control, that the unarmed population be spared, and that a repetition of the outrages in Bulgaria be avoided. You will point out that a renewal of such outrages would prove more disastrous to the Porte than the loss of a battle. The indignation of Europe would be uncontrolable, and would produce in France a sense hostile to Turkey inevitably follow.

LONDON, August 12.—It is reported that Disraeli is about to be raised to the House of Lords, with the title Earl of Baconsfield.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 11.—As President MacMahon and wife were returning yesterday from Versailles to Paris in a post chaise the horses were frightened by the sound of Arms drum corps, and ran away. The post chaise came in collision with a cart, and the driver was thrown to the ground and badly hurt. The President and wife escaped unhurt, and finished their journey in another carriage.

VERSAILLES, August 11.—The Senate today discussing the Municipal bill. An amendment declaring that members of certain professions ineligible to municipal functions, which was strongly supported by the Right for the purpose of compelling the rejection of the bill by the exclusion of Deputies, thus postponing it until next session, was defeated.

PARIS, August 11.—The municipal bill passed in the Senate by 151 yeas and 90 nays, and has been adopted by the Deputies without discussion.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Members of Congress Going Home.

Sixty-three members of the House are absent on leave, fifteen without leave, and others are preparing to leave before adjournment, which, it is generally thought, will take place not later than Tuesday or Wednesday.

Binford Wilson's Slanderers.

Internal Revenue Agent Gavett, writing from Jacksonville, Ill., complains that Binford Wilson has falsely and maliciously slandered him before the Whisky Fraud Committee, and on loose a copy of a letter from Superintendent Matthews and one from Ex-Commissioner Pratt, the latter dated July 29, in which Gavett's character as an officer and man is strongly endorsed.

Cavalry for the Frontier.

The President on Friday sent a message to Congress urging, in view of the possible contingency during the vacation, that provision be made for more troops in the Indian country, and suggesting that if an increase of the present cavalry force by 2,500 be deamed inadvisable, that he be authorized to call out five regiments of volunteers, each one thousand strong, for a period not exceeding six months.

Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

James G. Hill, of Boston, who has been for two years Assistant Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and for several years previous a draughtsman in that bureau, has been appointed Supervising Architect. The appointment is made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and is not subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Consular and Diplomatic.

The committee of conference on Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill came to an agreement yesterday, the mode of adjustment having been suggested by Secretary Fish, through Assistant Secretary of State Cadwalader. The bill will be reported to the two Houses to-day. The difference between the conferees of the Senate and House was $250,000. The conferees agreed to reduce this amount one half and to abolish two of the consulates at points where it is supposed they are not absolutely required. On the diplomatic branch of the bill the differences of the conferees were to the extent of $160,000. These were adjusted, as in the preceding instance, by reducing the amount one half and correspondingly reducing the number of Ministers Resident.

THE INDIAN WAR.

GEN. TERRY REINFORCED.

The Expedition to Have Started on the 7th After the Savages—Thanks to Brave Soldiers.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 11.—A special dispatch from Bismarck transmits the following from Terry's camp, at the mouth of Rosebud creek, August 5: Colonel Otis, with six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, arrived on the 24, and General Miles, with six companies of the Fifth, reached the camp on the next day. The sight of these two fine battalions was most charming to our eyes, who are jubilant, but lack something of the elasticity which characterized them in the early days of the campaign. Our fellows are in a temper which will render them dangerous antagonists, but they present a roughened appearance. Besides the new arrivals, the entire command is being refitted and assembled on the south bank of the Yellowstone. The march will commence on the 7th.

General Terry, in an order dated July 30, expressed his thanks to Privates Jas. Bell, Wm. Evans and Benj. Stewart, of Company E, Seventh Infantry, for their bravery in taking dispatches to General Crook and returning. These men, among others, volunteered to go through the hostile Indian country when Indian scouts refused.

Unemployed Workingmen of New York.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Of 15,000 unemployed workingmen to parade yesterday and wait upon the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to demand relief from their present necessities, only about seventy-five formed in line and marched to City Hall, where about 2,000 others soon gathered. In reply to an address of the workingmen, the Mayor said they had his hearty sympathy, but he had no power to give employment to any man.

Hendricks Keeping Shady.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, who arrived here last evening, is keeping himself very much out of the way of all political and journalistic inquirers, and has thus far successfully eluded all interviewers. He started for the Centennial very early this morning, and no one seems to know what his plans and purposes are.

LOANS.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Pittsburgh and vicinity may be negotiated with the INS. CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, of Philadelphia, upon application to

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84 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

Morton to the Citizens of Indiana.

His Arraignment of the Democratic Party and Leaders—Their Character and History—Importance of the "Hoosier" State Contest.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 11, 1876.

Senator Morton was to-night escorted by the Hayes' Guards in uniform from his hotel to the Academy of Music, where he delivered the opening speech of the campaign in this State before an immense audience. He was introduced by Hon. Albert G. Porter. Taking up Governor Tilden he applied the dissecting knife in this style:

"Governor Tilden is an inveterate bachelor of sixty-six, a life-long Democrat, and has been for twenty years a leader in his party and closely identified with all of the most infamous measures. Trained in a school of New York city politics, a graduate of Tammany Hall, a disciple of the revolution of '98, an ardent sympathizer with the rebellion, he completely filled that character known during the war as "The Copperhead." Mr. Kelly and other leading Democrats before the nomination, earnestly described Mr. Tilden as a railroad wrecker, a character well known in New York and London, who deals in broken down railroads and puts them on their feet again, in which process the original stock and bondholders lose their entire investment and the assets pass chiefly into the wrecker's hands. They described him as a lawyer who seldom appeared in court, and boldly affirmed that he had thus made a fortune of from six to ten millions of dollars. When ships are cast upon a rock-bound coast the wreckers come down upon them, murdering the surviving mariners and always robbing them of every valuable thing.

"It is well known that John Morrissey, the prize fighter and world-renowned gambler, was Tilden's champion at St. Louis, and had more to do with his nomination than any other dozen men, and that Morrissey's gilded gambling hell was the Tilden headquarters at Saratoga last summer, and will be this.

Shameless Slanders.

Regarding the speech made by Tilden the night he was serenaded in honor of his nomination, when he said we are reaching the worst condition of the countries of the Old World, the speaker said: "The fact that a candidate for President should have made such a speech is the strongest evidence that can be produced of our political degradation. When he says that all business is ruined, that the wolf is at the door of nearly every house in the land, gaunt and hungry, and that our Centennial product is the evils, license, and wrongs to which the people are subjected under the homes in the Old World, he uttered slanders shameless and enormous."

The Dodger Hendricks.

"Of Mr. Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, it is not very important to speak in this community. You have known him as a member of Congress, of the Legislature, of the Constitutional Convention, as Commissioner of the General Land Office, as Senator of the United States, as Governor of the State, for nearly thirty years, and during all that time he has suggested no measure, originated no measure, started no idea which any human being can remember, save and except one which we are all asked to forget. His record is a blank, and relaxation has been upon the fence, and has never gotten down upon one side or the other until his party had taken such decided ground as left no doubt about their position. Like Tilden, he will be the last of the line, and will leave no idea, measure or policy as a contribution to those coming after him. His official life in small things has been respectable, and successful in dodging larger responsibilities.

The Opening Democratic Gun

"The murder a few days since of ten negroes at Hamburg, South Carolina, under circumstances of extraordinary atrocity is but the opening of the Tilden campaign in that State. It was the beginning of the work of intimidation, a terrible blow to strike terror into the hearts of the colored people. Upon a very mean and scandalous pretext about three hundred white men and boys assembled in this little town, inhabited almost exclusively by colored people, perpetrated the foul murders, sent the women and children to the woods in deadly fright, and searched and sacked their humble homes.

Evils of Democratic Origin.

"Amidst the clamor we hear on every side against an enormous debt, heavy taxes, the oppression of industry, and the deranged currency, it is well to remember that all these evils are of Democratic origin; that they have been created by Democratic crimes and blunders for which that party should be held responsible. The Democratic party made the rebellion, and the rebellion made the debt, heavy taxes, greenbacks and National banks a necessity; and if it is true, as we are constantly told, that public and private demoralization and a long train of evils are the inevitable consequences of a civil war, it is the very insolence of falsehood to hold the Republican party responsible for them.

Record of Honorable Deeds.

"The Republican party points with pride and satisfaction to its record of honorable deeds; to a Union preserved, slavery abolished, to the establishment of equality before the law, to a Government well administered, and to its principles of certain justice, humanity and the advancing civilization of the age. The Democratic party asking its past to be forgotten, with no argument in its favor to be drawn from history, comes in the mask of reform, professing superior purity, and relying only upon its general assault upon the integrity and patriotism of Republicans.

The Republican party have chosen as standard-bearers Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler. They are able and pure men and have always been on the right side of the great questions of the day. They have been true to their country, to liberty and to humanity, and their lives have been illustrated by distinguished services in the field, in the government of States and in the councils of the nation.

A Brave Soldier.

Governor Hayes was a brave soldier, who commanded with distinction and fell upon the field severely wounded. His name has long been inscribed upon that roll of heroes who offered their lives that their country might live. As a pledge that his administration will be pure and beneficent, he presents an untarnished record, without blot or blunder, and as proof of his capacity shows that he has judged wisely on every occasion, in the field and in politics; and he stands in marked contrast to his competitor, who has been conspicuously wrong upon every great question which has agitated the country for a quarter of a century. If we are to judge of the comparative merits and fitness of these two men for the office of President by their past lives, there is no room left for doubt. The one always right and the other always wrong. One trained in correct principles that he is not required to unlearn. The other coming from a position and from life long associations that should excite the distrust and repugnance of the country.

The Indiana Contest.

In conclusion pe rmit me to say that the approaching contest in Indiana will be watched with the deepest interest by the whole country. Indiana is one of the three States voting in October, and the result will exercise a powerful influence upon the election in November. In this point of view the importance of our success can hardly be overestimated, and no exertion or effort ought to be spared to secure a legitimate triumph. The State ticket presented by the Republican party is a good one and deserves the confidence and support of all. Gen. Harrison, our candidate for Governor, needs no introduction or commendation in this community. His high character as a man, his distinguished services as a soldier in the field, his recognized ability as a lawyer, and his great experience as a public speaker qualify him in the highest degree to lead the Republican party to victory in this great struggle. A Democratic victory in October means a triumph of the Confederate Democracy in November, the subjection of the loyal element of the North to the rebel element of the South, and the installation at the national capitol of the very spirit and incarnation of the rebellion.

EDUCATIONAL.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE, A Collegiate School for Young Ladies corner of Penn avenue and Fourth street. The next session of this School will begin on Monday, September 11. Both day and boarding pupils received. Registers giving full information can be obtained at the Book Stores, or at the Institute after 23d inst. REV. R. J. COSTER, 137-TTHS Rector.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, N. J.—An excellent school in a charming location. Send for catalogue. REV. WM. C. BOWEN, A. M., Pres. 14-18S

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾@112.

SHERMAN will not retire from the Generalship of the army, and the President says he could not succeed him in any event, as the office dies with SHERMAN.

DUST throwing has commenced quite early in the national canvass. The Democratic National Executive Committee reports that TILDEN will give them no money. The story is exceedingly thin. Were it true it would not be so prominently told.

THE fast mail service is to be restored, we judge, as certain amounts were included in the appropriation bill for this purpose. The theory of the Democrats that they could get this service without pay did not work, and they have made a virtue of necessity, and recognized the value of a system originated by a Republican administration.

IT MAY yet become a question whether scouts are just as important to the operations of our frontier forces as they have been supposed. It is more than suspected that false information derived from scouts led CUSTER to make his fatal charge. Of late, private soldiers have acted as couriers, passing through the most dangerous Indian country, to points where the regular scouts refused to go. Possibly in the art of tracking Indians the scouts may be of service, but where dangerous errands are to be undertaken, the soldiers are more trustworthy and successful. A decided reduction in the force of scouts might wisely be effected.

IF it proves true, as reported, that Russia and Germany have formed an offensive and defensive alliance, there is trouble for the Turks yet, and, if England interferes, for her as well. An alliance between Russia and Germany is in the natural order of things. Russia did Germany excellent service, in holding Austria in abeyance during the French war; and now that Russia thinks her time has come it is natural that Germany should stand by her. Besides, the sympathy of the German Government is with the Russians. To her the Turks are antagonistic, while the fact that the Pope of Rome, and the English Government favor the Mohammedan Empire does not commend it to the effections of the Germans. It is very probable that the Turkish war may assume large proportions yet.

IF the reports touching our local military at Philadelphia are true, there is more bad management at headquarters than is at all complimentary to those in command. We hope that much that is reported is entirely untrue; but certainly there are many disagreeable rumors in circulation. These apparently centre on the idea that officers and men are arrested for trivial and technical offenses, such as a prudent commanding officer would entirely overlook. A report was current yesterday that one regiment was directed to put another regiment under arrest. If this is so, it simply proves utter incompetency somewhere. The art of command involves that of controlling men without at all times employing brute force. There is a persuasive force in the absolute justice of a commander's demand; or in the manner of putting it, which will secure obedience, often when brute force would utterly fail. We hope the unpleasantness at Philadelphia may be happily disposed of.

THE doctrine of natural selection and the survival of the fittest has a new exemplification. It is said that statistics show pretty conclusively that vaccination is not now nearly so effectual to prevent smallpox as it was when it was first used for that purpose, and a distinguished English investigator tells us that the reason is not far to seek. Before vaccination came smallpox selected for its victims the persons who were most easily susceptible of taking the disease. Killing vast numbers of these, it left in the world the men and women who were best capable of resisting its attacks, and these men and women, generation after generation, transmitted to their posterity their power to resist smallpox or to live through its attacks. Under the law of natural selection the liability to this disease grew steadily less, and when vaccination was introduced among the fittest who had survived it was sufficient. It served also for a time to protect the weaker ones, who, without its aid, would have succumbed to the disease, and we have now a world full of people so liable to the disease that even vaccination is not sufficient to protect them any longer.

THE telegraph conveys intelligence of the continued investigation, in England, of the BRAVO mystery. This consists of the supposed murder, by poison, of a Mr. BRAVO, and it is supposed the murder was committed by his wife, in collusion with the family physician. The lady had been married once or twice previously, and her husbands died in due time, it is supposed, under the influence of poison. The theory of criminal connivance on the part of the physician rests on the theory of his guilty association with Mrs. BRAVO, and also on the fact that his footman purchased the poisonous material. The testimony as to the character of the deceased, and his relations with his wife was very confused and contradictory. Out of it all, the following points seem pretty definitely established: 1. That Captain RICARDO, the first husband of Mrs. BRAVO, after a life of hard drinking and a long separation from her, died suddenly; 2. Mrs. BRAVO was by her own admission and by the testimony of her nearest relatives very intimate with Dr. GULLY; 3. Mr. BRAVO also died suddenly, under circumstances which might justify a theory either of suicide or of felonious poisoning. Meanwhile, here are materials for half a dozen sensational novels, and we shall be very much surprised if Miss BRADDON does not improve the opportunity.

WE credit the New York *Tribune* with taking about as impartial a view of the Mississippi outrages as any journal we have seen. It has no faith in AMES, and thinks he represented the worst phase of carpet-bag government. We differ with it there, believing that AMES was weak, but not corrupt. Yet after making all allowances whatever, it is compelled to conclude that if it is gross partisanship to say that such deeds were perpetrated with deliberate purpose by the Democrats, it is also gross partisanship to say that Democratic citizens of Mississippi did what they could to prevent them. What was the result? In 1872 the Republicans had polled 81,916 votes. Last year they polled only 66,659 votes. When we reflect that the strongest possible appeals were made in 1872 and again in 1873 to the more intelligent Republicans to sweep away the misrule which oppressed the State, and that, nevertheless, 74,307 votes were cast for AMES in 1873, it is difficult to believe that a large number of them voluntarily deserted in 1875 the party to which they had steadily adhered. But it is not difficult to believe that thousands of timid and ignorant men were prevented from voting, or controlled in their votes, by such outrages as are known to have been committed. Democratic rule at the South does not mean such self-government as exists in Northern communities. If we are to maintain such self-government at all in the Southern States it must be by the election of a President who will neither shelter stealing nor tolerate killing—who will act in the spirit so well shown by the letter of Gov. Hayes, with equal justice toward all.

WE see it intimated that SCOTT LORD will be taught prudence by his party, in return for his little outburst the other day; or, what is more likely that he will be put on the political shelf, as a very useless kind of a Democrat. He allowed his human nature to obtain the mastery over his political prudence, forgetting that the inalincts of rights do not always accord with the policy of the Democratic party. The idea of punishing good, faithful Democrats for killing a few negroes, or terrorizing by brutality and murder Republican whites is entirely out of all reason. The policy of the Democracy requires this. Governor TILDEN is a man of figures; and he has already ciphered out that he needs all the Southern States to make sure of his election. In order to secure these, there must be some harsh work, and a great General does not allow a few murders to stand in the way of his plans. Therefore it was necessary that the Hamburg massacre should occur, in order that the colored people of South Carolina should understand that they are not to put themselves in the way of the dominant race. Their work was done with a completeness that left nothing to be desired. Of course seeming denial of responsibility was necessary, but Mr. LORD mistook all this for reality. He imagined that Mr. LAMAR could not denounce that little circumstance so eloquently unless he meant it. Observing that LAMAR and others went no farther than mere talk, it occurred to him that he would just hit the nail on the head, by offering a resolution exactly embodying the pith of their eloquent speeches. Of course, his party friends would be delighted, and would uproariously adopt the resolution, and he would be the lion of the hour. He offered it, but alas, for buoyant human hopes. All his expectations were blasted, and he is accursed. A Southern murderer is, after all, the pet of the party, and a real Northern reformer is driven out.

TURKISH SUPPOKERS.

Considerable interest begins to be manifested in England in behalf of the Government assuming an attitude on the Turkish question in accord with the moral sentiment of the people. The atrocities perpetrated on the people of Bulgaria are so terrible, and the excuse so flimsy, that it is a mystery to the better classes in England that a Christian Government should sustain a barbarous Mohammedan power in wreaking bloody vengeance on the Christian portion of its subjects. Strangely the Vatican and even the Italian Government are in accord with the English Government on this question. These strange facts are accounted for by the singular circumstance, that on the downfall of the Pope's political power, the investments of surplus funds, amounting to a large sum, were made in Turkish securities. It is well known that this is the ruling influence with England. A large amount of English capital went into Turkish loans, and now the Government protects its *protegé*, in order to save its money. It is not a new thing for the English Government to be controlled in its public policy by low and sordid motives; but it is singular to see the head of the Roman Catholic Church affiliating with the chief Mohammedan power, as against Christians of the Greek Church, because it has a large amount invested in Turkish securities. Yet such is the affirmation reliably made.

The moral sentiment and sympathy of the world are against not merely the Turks, but all their supporters, at this time. Were Russia, under these circumstances, to join forces with the oppressed Servians, she would have the moral support of Germany, and possibly, in an emergency, her active military aid, while she would have against her England, possibly Austria, and Italy. The Sclavic element in the Austrian Empire would compel that power to confine itself to securing the safety of such of the Sclavic provinces as lie on her border, as against absorption by either Turkey or Russia, but need not compel her to conflict of arms, as against Russia direct. Italy will do nothing, whatever her sympathies, unless Germany consents. France is outside this conflict. England might secure Constantinople, and Turkish seaport towns, but in land battles she would not prove of serious importance. It will not contribute to the advantage of England to carry her support of the Turks to the limit of military or naval aid. It is, therefore, Russia's opportunity; and the outlook of the last few days is, that her authorities are strongly inclined to take active measures in behalf of the harassed Principalities. The next ten days may develop very startling movements, ominous of danger to the powers that would sustain for money, a barbarous power like that of the Turks.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

As the last days of the session of Congress pass by, the several committees are improving the time in making their reports. Usually we have a majority and minority report in each case, the House adopting the reports of its friends, and the Senate favoring the views of its majority. The presumption growing out of these facts is, that there is more or less of partisanship in the several reports, and that we can only determine which is justified by careful examination of the evidence. The fact that such differences exists, tends to neutralize the value of such reports, and to throw a cloud of suspicion over them all. The outcome is that the people will accept all these reports with many grains of allowance, and view all subjects treated in the light of any clearly defined evidence that may secure. Such is the situation, as respects the bearing of these reports on the political canvass. The Democracy have involved investigation and reports, as a feature of their stock in trade, but we greatly err if they have not been worsted at it. In their investigation of Republican officials, the evidence has usually fallen far behind the claims of the report. Not only so, but the statements made in the reports are tinged with a spirit of partisan bigotry and bitterness, as though such a spirit would affect the views of the people, or control them in their estimate of the facts involved. If they influence the people at all, it was more in the line of antagonism than else, and hence of no value whatever to the cause sought to be benefitted.

There is, however, a lesson in these reports that ought not to be overlooked by the people at large. They reflect the relative fairness of the two parties. It is fair to infer that if one political party will deliberately falsify facts, under circumstances that have around them the solemnity of an oath, they will not hesitate, if entrusted with power, to violate the moral law in other particulars if party policy shall require it. The only instance in which a charge of unfairness has been brought against a Republican report, is in that of BOUTWELL. It is claimed that AMES recognized the legality of the election which BOUTWELL declares illegal, and that at the most, there was a quorum legally chosen, and they could decide the legality of the rest. Whatever Governor AMES may or may not have done, the evidence is adduced in the report to show that enough members were illegally elected to give the Democrats a working majority in the Legislature. We never heard that there was the slightest opportunity given those who were legally elected to pass upon the cases of the others. Moreover, the terrorisms were practiced in Republican counties, and not where the Democrats had their strongholds. Thus the facts justify the conclusions of the BOUTWELL report, to the best of our belief. On the other hand, BAYARD is compelled to rest his minority report on a disbelief of certain testimony. The Democratic reports are really violent and baseless assaults on the Republican party, or some of its prominent leaders. The Louisiana report, especially, has been avowedly made stronger than the facts would warrant, to offset the Hamburg affair. We simply submit whether such a party is to be trusted at all.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Waits for the Letters of Tilden and Hendricks—He Becomes a Burden to Bascom—His Final Instructions.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY,
August 7th, 1876.

There wuz wunst a doctor wich hed a bark wich wood either physic or puke, accordin ez he stript off the tree up or down.

Like to this doctor is Tilden and Hendrix. Reed ther letters up and they are hard money physic—reed em down and they are soft money vomick.

The day I got back from the St. Loois Convenshun I commenst preparin for a stumping toor for our gallent standard-barers. I borrowed an extra shirt, so that I cood hev one; I borrowed a valise to kerry it in when I wuzn't speakin, and also to give me standin at sich hotels, ez the Committee didn't become responsible for my board, and Bascom completed my travelin outfit by contribution a quart bottle uv the newest, to be kerried in the valise to be yoosed when in lokalities where the nessaries uv life wuz hard to come at.

Ez I coodent go out instructin uv the people till I knowd wat my candidates bleeved in, I decided to wait till I got their letters uv acceptance. Did that likker stay in the valise? Not any. It wuz all gone the first day, and I went to Bascom with the empty bottle the next mornin.

"Fill it up, G. W.," sed I. "I cant go till I hev seen them letters."

"When will you come?" askt he.

"To-day or to morrow," sed I.

"Yoo shood hev kept wat yoo hed till the letters come," sed he.

"Bascom," wuz the response, "likker like yours cannot be kept."

And then seein trouble ahead, I continyood:

"Promise me that yoo will keep this bottle filled till them letters come. It will be but a little while, and remember, Bascom, yoo got the four hundred dollars that Tilden, the Reformer, paid for my vote at St. Loois."

"I promise!" he groaned.

"And likewise, until I hev read em and understood em, so that I shel not go out and spout false Dimocrisy."

"I promise!" he groaned agin.

Day after day passed, but no letters came. But promptly every mornin I wuz at Bascom's with the bottle, which he groaningly filled. On the thirtieth day he refoosed pint blank.

"G. W." sed I, sternly, "remember yoor promise. I may be called any minit." It wuz the foolish virgins wat hed no ile in their lamps. I am no foolish virgin. Fill up the lamp for I may be called to-nite."

And he filled it, becoz he hed promised.

But every mornin he wood lift up his voice ez I come in, and howl, "Grashus hevens! ain't them letters never comin to releeve me uv this incubus?"

At last one mornin the letters come, in the Looisville papers, and Bascom come over to me happy, ez though a great wait had bin lifted off him.

"I fill the bottle for the last time," sed he gaily, "for lo! here be the letters."

I took the papers and red the letters, and the next mornin wuz promptly at hiz bar with the bottle.

"Fill it," I remarked calmly.

"Not any," sed he. "Yoo have the letters."

"George Washington B." I replied, "yoor promise wuz to keep this bottle filled *not only until I had red the letters*, but TILL I UNDERSTOOD EM. I hev bin applyin my intelliek to em for ten hours, and ef I know from them letters whether I am to talk Hard money or Soft, Immejite Resumpshen or Perpetooal Postponement, I hope never to be Postmaster."

* * * * * * *

Wat did that perfijus wretch do? He telegraphed that very day to both Tilden and Hendrix, ez follows:

"Shel Nasby on the stump, advocate Hard money. Answer at wunst. Important, to save an innocent Dimocrat from rooin."

And the answers came prompt from Tilden:

"Hard money, uv course, but soften it a good deal in the West. Strike boldly, however, for Reform, and agin the Corrupshun uv the Republikin party.

TILDEN."

FROM HENDRIX.

"Soft money, uv course, but harden it a good deal in the East. Strike boldly, however, for Reform, and agin the Corrupshen of the Republikin party.

HENDRIX."

And so, hevin my instrukshens, I hed to go. I shel, however, before I speek, get instrukshens from John Morrissey and Fernandy Wood, ez to the best methods uv bringin about Reform, and uv fightin corrupshen in governmental matters.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Which wants to be Postmaster.)

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE more GOV. Tilden's letter is read the less it is liked.

THE "Democratic lead pencil" is a new invention—one end soft, the other hard.

MR. BRISTOW will not begin his canvass in Vermont until about the middle of next week.

THE independent voter is not tearing his raiment in his haste to get over to the Democratic side.

VICKSBURG has prospered so under a Democratic administration that it is now unable to light the street lamps.

"O, CAREY me back," said Uncle Peter Cooper, when he heard that William Allen's man was to be vice on his ticket.

TILDEN is the first candidate for President who has ever appeared in a court of justice on a charge of swindling. And this charge was brought long enough before he was nominated, too.

DEMOCRATIC rule in the city of New York has increased the debt of that city $60,000,000 in ten years. Republican rule in the nation has decreased the public debt over $600,000,000 in ten years!

AS SOON as he can get some one-eyed plaster of Paris, a Virgin alley Italian image vendor intends to change all his "Praying Samuels" into figures of "Tilden at the door of the White House."

HENDRICKS has no political convictions. He is simply a slippery politician, bankering after place and power, and mouthing the set terms in vogue with sham reformers the world over and through all time.

TILDEN says he did not write the confidential letter which was sent to every county committee in New York, directing advance returns of votes to be sent to William M. Tweed, and he now challenges Horace Greeley to prove it.

HARRISON—HENDRICKS—each a fitting representative of his party,—the one bold and outspoken, the other cunning and deceptive; the former a statesman, the latter a demagogue; Harrison loyal and true to his country, Hendricks disloyal, seeking the dissolution of the Union and a compromise with its enemies, the General clear and explicit in defining his position, the Senator dissimulating and obscure, like Talleyrand, believing language to be the means by which to disguise one's thoughts.

A BOGUS IRON FOUNDER.

Alleged Extensive Embezzlement—His Arrest To-day.

Colonel Henry R. Cook, principal proprietor of the iron foundry at the foot of Essex street, Jersey City, was arrested this forenoon by Captain McKague, of the First Precinct, on a requisition from Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, on indictments for embezzling a large amount. Lee Cunningham, the Pennsylvania officer who held the requisition, stated that some months since Colonel Cook came to Beaver county, where he erected a furnace for the manufacture of steel, and proceeded to organize a stock company for the purpose of carrying on an extensive business. Many persons in that locality invested in the stock, as it promised to pay largely. It is alleged that, after securing some thousands of dollars, the Colonel decamped, and they have since learned that he came to Jersey City and commenced operations again. The furnace in Jersey City was only fairly under way, when it was burned down a few weeks ago, and has only recently been rebuilt. The prisoner left in charge of the officer for Pennsylvania on the eleven o'clock train.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

THE SILVER CONTROVERSY.

Letter from Thurlow Weed—The Value of Silver Coin Fixed by Congress—The Present Trouble the Result of the Silver Act of 1873—A Repeal of that Act Advocated.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: My last letter to the *Tribune* closed with an expression of satisfaction that one leading journal recognized "two sides of the silver question." I have now to regret that the discussion and development, though so full and clear as to satisfy the average mind, do not change or modify the views of leading republican journals. I regret this the more because these journals are likely to prevent the Republican members of Congress from exerting themselves in favor of the repeal of the law of 1873, a law which deprives the Government of its right to pay its creditors in coin.

The letter of your Washington correspondent, who is entitled to great credit for the valuable information he has obtained and for the clear and forcible conclusions he has drawn from his researches, supplemented by an equally interesting and able letter written by a gentleman of San Francisco to Gov. Dix, cannot fail to clear away the mist and correct the errors which darkens the popular mind in regard to one of the two metals recognized in the Constitution of the United States, and until 1873 regarded as equally precious. The recent discussion of the silver question confirms and strengthens the essential points raised in my letter. It is nowhere denied that, until the act of 1873, silver, equally with gold, was a legal tender, and that the laws authorizing the Treasury Department to borrow $3,000,000,000 pledged the faith of the Government for the repayment of the interest and principal of its bonds in gold or silver coin. But for the ill-advised action of Congress in 1873 no collision of opinion would or could have arisen. All that remains, therefore, for consideration is how the act of 1873 affects the interests of our people and the welfare of our country. The effect, if not the object, of that act was to depreciate silver and appreciate gold. The usance on gold consequently has been obstinately maintained, and, as a corollary, demonetized silver suffers a corresponding depreciation in value. What then would be the effect of the repeal of the law of 1873? Would not the price of gold go down and that of silver come up until, as formerly, their relative values approximated?

It will be urged that the silver dollar is not equal in value to the gold dollar. The answer is that Congress is directed by the Constitution of the United States to fix and regulate the value of both metals, neither being a legal tender without such regulation. There is more than poetic truth in the following suggestive extract from Burns:

"The tank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

Without the stamp, silver and gold would take their places with baser metals selling in the market for what they were practically worth. Their extrinsic value is imparted by the Government stamp. I have deplored, in common with other citizens, the lack of statesmanship at Washington. With truly enlightened and patriotic men in Congress, the law of 1873, depriving the people and the country of one of their two legal-tender coinages, would have found little favor in either House of Congress. But unhappily Webster, Clay, Seward, Mangum, Dishia, Whittlesey, Olin Sergeant, Storrs, Macey, Wright, &c., &c., have departed, leaving no successors equal to an emergency which the rebellion occasioned. Hence the passage of a law which now causes general surprise, and will, when its malign influences are better understood, excite general indignation. For when it comes to be well understood that by striking silver out of the legal tender currency a disastrous blow was struck at the industries of the country, so great a wrong will not be patiently endured. Congress is supposed to represent the interests of the whole people but in making gold, and gold only, a legal tender, the interest of a small class only was consulted. The premium on gold is perpetuated by a law of Congress, while these premiums are squeezed, drop by drop, from the brow of labor. Now I take leave to ask Representatives and Senators how long in their judgment this unequal process in favor of capital and against labor can be practiced with impunity? The citizens of the Western States demand a repeal of the wrong law. They oppose resumption, under the erroneous impression that it necessarily aggravates the evils from which we are all suffering. The real difficulty is that Congress has required resumption in 1879, without having taken any step to facilitate or aid resumption. Nor is the "masterly inactivity" of Congress its gravest fault. The act of 1873, demonetizing silver, renders it impossible to resume without greatly increasing the burdens, losses, and sufferings of the commercial, manufacturing and laboring classes. Meanwhile, the bondholders and foreigners from whom we purchase luxuries profit largely.

If those who urged the repeal of the Resumption act had been wise enough to see that their interests would have been better served by a repeal of the act of 1873, that repeal would have been accomplished, and we should have soon found ourselves upon a broad avenue with an open silver gate leading to resumption and prosperity. T. W.

New York, August 5, 1876.

LES COURSES.

A New Way to Lose Money—An Ingenious Game Introduced by a Frenchman.

About three weeks ago a Frenchman, recently arrived in this country from Paris, introduced in New York City a gambling game hitherto unknown there, but which has long been played in the French capital. It is called "Les Courses," and is intended to represent a race course and drawout the enthusiasm for betting which is seen on a real race course. The Frenchman has had one table constructed at a cost of $1,500. It is a square table of oak, about four and a half feet from the ground, and six and a half feet square. It is elegantly finished, and is a handsome specimen of cabinet work. On the top of this table are eight concentric circular grooves, in each of which is a metal horse, supported on a metal road, each horse having a richly dressed jockey. At four places in each circle is a bronze arch which represents a quarter-half-mile post.

To each of the horses is given a name, after famous racers. Pools are sold on each of the horses, as for a real race, and tickets are given to the purchasers, the money received being placed upon a receptacle in the centre of the table, covered with green cloth and supported on four posts. The bets having been completed, by the touching of a lever the horses are brought to the score, after which a crank is slowly turned, which sets them in motion, and they start off neck and neck.

The crank is gradually turned faster and faster, and with the increased motion of the crank, the speed of the horses is also increased. The crank is then removed, but the horses continue in motion, and by the aid of some ingenious machinery in the body of the table, pass each other, fall behind, catch up, and simulate exactly the performances at a real race. Sometimes they arrive at the goal neck and neck, and again, as is not infrequent in actual life, the favorite comes in last.

The whole game is remarkably ingenious, being exciting, and said to be fairly conducted, while the facilities for losing money at it are as great as those enjoyed at Jerome Park, Long Branch, or Saratoga.

Celestial Temper.

Even among the Celestials, incompatibility of temper is the mainspring of domestic misery. A clever young Chinese lady married a youth who was no match for her accomplishments, and too lazy withal to make his own living. One night he went home after a day of "genteel loafing" to hear his wife remark quite sharply that she had neither any rice in the house nor money enough to buy any. "Never mind," he replied very meekly, "I'll go out and borrow enough for supper." He came back and his wife got supper rather sullenly; but when it was ready she could not find her husband. Hour after hour passed, and there were no signs of him. She began to cry, and her howls reached the ears of an old woman who lived hard by. When she told her trouble the crone began to howl in concert, and their lamentations roused the neighborhood. Three days afterward, an uncle of the afflicted lady, hearing of his niece's trouble, came in, and suggested that the house be searched. And there, hanging from a nail in the wall, was the miserable husband. The wife in agony of self-reproach rushed out of the house and jumped into the river, but was saved, and is now dragging out of her widowhood, The *Celestial Empire* tells this moving tale, but does not venture to point the moral.

Took Him for a Burglar.

Night before last a South Hill man got up about three o'clock, to see if the back door was locked, and as he returned to the couch he had so lately left he inadvertently struck a chair. He never would have complained of the abrasion on his shin, if his wife hadn't jumped out of bed, under the impression that he was a burglar, and clubbed him all over the room with a rolling-pin which she had hid under the pillow.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Would Believe Him, If Drunk.

"Don't you know the prisoner, Mr. Jones?" "Yes, to the bone." What is his character?" "Didn't know he had any." "Does he live near you?" "So near that he has spent only five shillings for firewood in eight years." "Did he ever come in collision with you in any matter?" "Only once, and then he was drunk and mistook me for a lamp post." "From what you know of him, would you believe him under oath?" That depends upon circumstances. If he was so much intoxicated that he did not know what he was saying, I would; if not, I wouldn't."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Simick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

GRAY'S ROOF PAINT
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS,
84 Diamond Street.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
Fine Grate Setting,
ALL KINDS OF
Furnaces and Ranges Repaired and Chimneys Topped.
All orders left at No. 25 Strawberry alley, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Pittsburgh, or at the Allegheny Postoffice, Box 89, will receive prompt attention.

Old Pittsburgh Hedge Farm
NURSERY,
Have on Hand and For Sale
Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Vining Plants, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberry Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c. Greenhouse and Bedding-out Plants.
Greenhouses and Nursery situated on Wilkins avenue, opposite 22d Ward Shady Side Church, about 10 minutes' walk from Fifth avenue.
WM. & JAS. MURDOCK'S SEED STORE,
114 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOSEPH MCNAUGHER.....SAM'L MCNAUGHER.
PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, sidewalks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

NOTICE—WE HAVE IN STOCK THE largest assortment of Fruit Jars, Jelly Tumblers and Preserve Jars to be found in the city. Also 28,000 lbs of Sealing Wax to arrive on Tuesday, July 11th, all of which we are prepared to offer to the trade at hard pan prices. We would suggest that now is the time to send on your orders, as prices owing to the rapidly increasing demand must necessarily advance. Very Respectfully,
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

NEXT PRESIDENT,
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER,
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circular. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROHRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$10 TO $500 IN WALL STREET often leads to fortune. A 72 page book entitled "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything, sent Free. JOHN HICKLING & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR LUNCH, PICNICS, &C.—CANNED Ox Tongues, Potted Turkey, Chicken, Ham and Tongue, Spiced Salmon, Fresh Salmon, Mackerel and Lobster, Dessert Fruits, Sardines, Shad Roes, Pressed Corned Beef and Tongue, Spiced, Cove and Pickled Oysters, Pickles, Fresh and Preserved Fruits, Crackers, Cheese, &c., for sale at the Family Grocery of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

ELECTROTYPES & STEREOTYPES
MADE FROM WOOD CUTS AND TYPE.
UNEXCELLED FOR WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY AT LOW PRICES.
W. G. JOHNSTON & CO., 57 Wood St.

NEW CLOVER HONEY—75 BOXES extra quality White Clover Honey, from Fayette county, just received and for sale by
ING. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

CIDER—25 BBLS. CHOICE REFINED CIDER just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

BLACK SILKS.
The best value in Black and Colored Dress Silks. At 75 and 87½c, good Gros Grain Black Silks. At $1, fine Gros Grain Black Silks. At $1.12½, $1.20 and $1.25, extra fine Black Silks. At $1.37½ and $1.50, superior quality of Black Silks. At $1.75 to $4.50, extra value in Black Silks.

COLORED SILKS.
At $1, fine quality of Colored Silks. At $1.12½ and $1.25, choice line of fine Colored Dress Silks. At $1.75, Colored Dress Silks sold recently at $2.25.

STRIPED SILKS.
Special inducements offered in a choice variety of Fancy Check and Striped Silks and Cloth Shades in Brocade Silks At 25c, Jap. Silks, worth 50c. At 37½ and 50c, Jap. Silks, sold from 62½ and 75c. Our stock of Silks being very complete in all grades, colors and qualities, our patrons will find the same good value offered, despite the advance in prices in Eastern markets.

BLACK GOODS.
Special attention is invited to our Black Goods Department, which will be found unusually complete and superior good value at all prices in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

CASHMERES, &C.
Wool, all-Wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Just opened, choice new shades in Colored Cashmeres at very low prices.
A complete and attractive assortment of seasonable Dress Goods, all the way from 8c per yard to $1.50.

THE LOWEST PRICES.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE,
Offer largest assortment,
ALL GRADES OF GOODS,
BEST VALUE.
Attention is directed to the following:
Hamburg Embroideries, new and fresh goods, just opened at extremely low prices.
Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries,
Guipure and French Embroidered Bands,
Plain White, Colored and Mourning Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at bargain prices.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts with Collars attached.
Linen Neck Plaiting and Crape Ruchings.
Black Silk and Thread Veiling Nett, Plain and Dotted.
Colored Grenadine and Berege Veilings.
Black Lace and Nett Scarfs at reduced prices.
Silk Scarf Nett, open mesh, all colors.
Crape and Twilled Silk Windsor Ties in all shades.
Extra bargain in Plain, Colored and Plaid Sash Ribbons, at 15c, 25c, 65c, and 75c per yard.
Brocaded Sash Ribbons, newest thing out.

COLORED DRESS SILKS
Full lines, all shades, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yard.
Black, White and Colored Stripe and Check Silks at 75c, 85c, 90c and $1 per yard.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,
Most reliable makes, quality guaranteed.
Linen Suits, Overdresses and Jackets.
Berege and Linen Dusters at reduced prices.
White Lawn, Swiss and Muslin Jackets.
Ladies' Corset Waists, made close fitting, high and low neck.
Ladies' Colored and White (real bone) Corsets, from 75c up.
French hand-made, Werley, Glove-fitting, Madame Foy's and Abdominal Supporting Corsets, all sizes.
Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Plain, Colored and Fancy Striped Cotton Hose on counters.
Ladies' Fine Lisl and silk Stockings, choice styles and shades.
Gloves—Ladies', Misses' and Men's Fine Lisle Gloves, all sizes.
Undressed Kid Gloves, Black and Medium shades —2 and 3 button.
Plain Black and White Silk Fans, Plain and with Paintings.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

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Is Germania Bank Building,

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

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JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on its Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 12, 1876.

The steady reign of dullness continues, the banks not seeking to force the investment of surplus means. Quiet reigns in monetary circles, generally, although business has spurts of activity that are really encouraging. We are really in the intermediate position between summer and fall, and this has its influence on monetary institutions. The bank have little employment for their funds in the present intermediate condition of business. It is too early as yet for the fall trade to open, and the summer business has subsided to the lowest point. The demand from the country for advances to carry produce and stock continues in the shape of rediscounts. In the city a large amount of maturing paper is met by giving other paper instead of cash, the makers finding it easier to pay interest than to realize the principal out of their sales or collections. The general supply of paper is light in other directions. Deposits are drawn down considerably.

—Apropos of the current silver discussion, there are some interesting facts pertaining to the early coinage of the country: Of the gold coinage of 1804, about $11,000 was the produce of virgin gold from Cabarrus county, N. C., and from that time to 1827 all the gold in the country was obtained from that State, amounting to $110,000. The gold mines in Rowan county were, at one time, "the richest in the Atlantic States," and yielded about $20,000 annually. All silver from one of the mines in Davidson county, N. C., in the New York exhibition, in 1853-4, is said to have been the first smelted from the ore in the United States. The copious yield of gold by the mines of the Southern States induced Congress, in 1828, to establish three mints, one at Charlotte, N. C., one at Dahlonega, Ga., and one at New Orleans, the first two to be for coin only. The dies for the first coinage of money in this country were made by a Massachusetts mechanic, in 1652, and the money was coined by John Hull, on whose estate the "Mint House" stood, and Robert Sanderson, of Boston.

—The French, who are the most successful financiers in the world, procure a wonderful popularity for their loans merely by common sense management. The bonds are made so small in amount that the poor can invest in them instead of in savings banks. The French do not refuse, as the United States Treasury does, to receive bids for less than half a million dollars. The loan is offered directly to the people. As a result, the loans are eagerly sought for, and those who have seen the populace pressing forward to offer their money to the city of Paris describe it as a most extraordinary spectacle. Rag-pickers, hotel and cafe waiters, domestic servants, nurses, clerks, representatives of every class and occupation, take their places in the long lines to await their turn to subscribe for a bond.

—A notable New York failure this week is that of Max Stadler & Co. The firm was organized only in January last, when Mr. Max Stadler left the firm of Stadler & Co., wholesale clothiers in clothing, at the corner of Church and White streets, refusing, it is said, a yearly compensation of $30,000 for the mere use of his name. He withdrew from the funds of that firm over $200,000, and leased the present building, paying $25,000 per year rental. An immense stock of goods were purchased at high prices, among which were vast quantities of heavy woolens for the fall trade. Thirty thousand dollars was spent in fitting up the store, and the running expenses were $100,000 per year for clerk hire, etc. The assignee estimates the liabilities of the firm at between $400,000 and $500,000.

—The San Francisco Mint resumed operations on the 7th of July, and the outturn for the month was $4,606,000, the largest amount ever coined in a single month at that or any other Mint in the United States. The nearest approach to it was in August, 1875, when $4,310,000 was coined. But that amount was for a full month, against only three weeks' work last month. In August, 1874, the coinage was also unusually large, amounting to $4,220,000; and again in December of the same year the total was $4,087,000. These are the largest outturns in the history of the Mint.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

John Franklin to Benj. Franklin, August 8, 1874; one lot in Pitcairn's plan of lots in 5th Ward of South Versailles township. $1

John Owings to Bridget Franklin, August 28, 1873; two lots in South Versailles township. $3,000

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Stem & Swan, June 24, 1876; interest of F. McGallawhan to 9 acre in Scott township. $75

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to A. C. Fisher, June 24, 1876; interest of James Giles to 6 acres and 89 perches in Mifflin township. $1

Thomas L. Shields to Lydia H. Jones, July 4, 1876; 4 acres and 15 perches in Penn township. $1

Anna Voegtly to Mary J. Voegtly, July 15, 1876; lot on Ohio street, Allegheny. $2,000

David H. Lynch to J. M. Parkinson, August 1, 1876; 7 acres and 33 perches in Penn township. $1

Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company to J. R. Henry, June 21, 1872; lot on Centre ave. Sheriffs bond. $500

Same to John B. Hamilton, 1876; lot on Centre avenue, Charters borough. $200

Dr. Lotte to Elizabeth Dorch, July 1, 1876; lot on McClure township. $2,984

J. G. Wainwright to Edward Wainwright, lot on Fortieth street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh. $700

Hugh S. Fleming to Sophia Hartman, May 26, 1876; 4 acres and 1 rood in McClure township. $800

Louis Tresser to F. Schill, July 1, 1876; four lots in Seventh ward, Allegheny. $1,250

Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company to Matilda Weise, May 1, 1876; lot on Edgerton avenue, Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh. $450

J. P. Fleming to Elizabeth Connolly, December 1, 1868; lot on Fleming street, Sixth ward, Allegheny. $200

Thomas Mellon to Elizabeth McCune, June 26, 1876; lot on Girard avenue, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh. $1,000

D. Lardin to John Johnston, December 10, 1875; lot on Railroad street, West Tarentum. $150

W. H. Richards to England & Bindley, June 2, 1876; two lots on Park avenue, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh. $4,000

Wm. Guyton to James E. Cryon, March 21, 1870; lot on Washington avenue, Second ward, Allegheny. $1,000

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾	5-20's 1868-coupons..121	
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	120¼	10-40's..	115¾
" 1865	115¾	Currency 6's	126
" 1865 new	117¼	New 5 per cents	110¾
5-20's 1867	119¾	10-40's coupons	119
		FAIL WAYS.	
N. Y. Central	130¾	Ohio & Mississippi	13
Erie	13¾	Union Pacific	60
L. S.	88	Wabash	7
C. C. & I. C.	3¾	Harlem	127
St. Paul	35½	Adams Express	112½
Do. Pref	70¾	American Express	63
Michigan Southern	84	U. S. Express	59½
Do. Central	82¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	94
Northwestern com	38¾	Quicksilver	10
Do. Pref	63	Fort Wayne	102½
Rock Island	104¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	10¾
Cleve. & Pitts	93	Panama	126
Pacific Mail	24¾	Iron Mountain	15¾
Western Union Tel.	71		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (R)	49¾	Cen. Trans (R)	45
Reading (R)	48¾	Empire do. (A)	59
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	139¾	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (R)	—
Oil Creek (A)	9¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	—
Lehigh Valley (R)	56¾	N. Pacific bonds (R)	—

NEW YORK, August 11, 1876.

The money market was easy at 1@6 2; prime mercantile paper 3@4. The customs receipts were $402,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $114,000. The clearings were $34,000,000. Sterling was heavy; sixty days 487, and sight 489 for actual business. Gold was steady at 111@112. The borrowing rates were flat to 1-64 per diem. Governments were dull and steady. Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were nominal, except Tennessees, which are better. Stocks were dull and featureless, except Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which declined to 94¾ regular and to 92¾ seller sixty. The transactions were only 45,000 shares, of 7,000 were Western Union, 2,400 Rock Island, 3,000 St. Pauls, 5,000 Lake Shore, 1,200 Michigan Central, and 7,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 120¾; 5-20s '65, 115¾; do. new, 117¼; do. '67, 119; do. '68, 121; new 5s, 116¾; 10-40s, 115¾; coupons 119; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 46¾; do. new, 46¾; Virginia old, 27½; do. new, 28; Missouri 6s, 107.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71; Quicksilver, 11; do. preferred, 14; Pacific Mail, 24¾; Mariposa, 7; do. preferred, 8; Adams Express, 112; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 93½; American Express, 59½; United States Express, 66½; New York Central, 105½; Erie, 13¾; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 137; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 82½; Panama, 126; Union Pacific, 60; Lake Shore, 83½; Illinois Central, 88½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92, ex. div.; Northwestern common, 38½; do. preferred, 62; C. C. C. & I., 38; New Jersey Central, 61½; Rock Island, 105½; St. Paul, 36¼; do. preferred, 69¼; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 106; do. preferred, 112; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do. preferred, 108½; Ohio & Mississippi, 12; Delaware & Lackawanna, 94½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 6½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 13½; Indiana Central, 32½; Burlington & Quincy, 119½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 10½; Central Pacific, 108½; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific land-grant, 104½; do. Sinking Fund, 94½.

LONDON, August 11.—The bullion of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £111,000. Consols for money and account, 96 9-16; 5-20s '65, 106; do. '67, 109; 10-40s, 109; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 12½; do. preferred, 20.

PARIS, August 11.—Rentes 106f 17½c.

FRANKFORT, August 11.—United States new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, August 11, 1876.

There is no improvement to note in grain or four circles, but it is hoped that there soon will be. our merchants nearly all complain that they never experienced such a long continued spell of depression. For Sugars there is a steady demand, but all other articles in the grocery line continue dull. Provisions easier but unchanged. Produce of all kinds continues dull, and the fruit trade has not improved in the slightest; commission merchants report that they are scarcely able to realize enough to pay cost of transportation and commissions.

APPLES—The market is overstocked and dull, and prices are weak and lower, ranging from 50 to $1.00 a bbl, as to quality and condition.

BERRIES—continue very dull and buyers have the advantage; Black-berries and Whortle-berries sold to-day at 10@15c ₰ bucket.

BUTTER—The market is very generally reported dull, and excepting for something really fine, prices are weak; sales of prime to choice sold packed at 17@20c.

CHEESE—There is a fair local trade, and notwithstanding the unfavorable reports from New York, prices are maintained. Prime Ohio Factory, 8c to the trade, and 9c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is nothing doing, and being out of season we omit quotations.

EGGS—The supply of fresh stock, guaranteed as such, is small, although fully up to the demand; stale stock in large supply and holders are working it off as best they can; fresh receipts are still held at 11@12c.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged. We repeat former quotations: Spring wheat flours, $6.75@7.25 for the outside figures for choice; fancy; red winters, $6@6.50; ambers, $7@7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8.50@9.50. Rye Flour, $4.50@4.75.

GRAIN—There is no improvement to report in the Grain business, but it is hoped that there soon will be. Wheat continues quiet, and prices are weak but unchanged; No. 1 red, $1.10@1.11; No. 1 amber, $1.20@1.25. Millers are bearish. The stock of No. 2 Chicago spring $63@88½c, spot, 88¾c September; 90¾c October; No. 3 do. 73c; rejected 60c. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 45¼@45½; 45¾ spot; 45¼c September; rejected 42½c. Oats dull; No. 2 30c spot; 30¼c September. Rye and Barley steady and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork fair demand but at lower rates; $18.25 spot; $18.30 September. Lard steady at $11.25 spot or September. Bulk meats steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

On call board wheat was unchanged. Corn easier. Oats unchanged. Pork higher at $18.40 cash September. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Flour dull and heavy; receipts 10,000 bbls. No. 2 $2.25@3.35; superfine western and State $3.75@4.35; common to good extra $4.50@4.75; good to choice $4.80@5.35; white wheat extra $5.40@7.50; extra Ohio $4.55@6.85; St. Louis $5.00@8.50. Rye flour steady at $4.70@5.15. Corn steady; $2.60@2.70 for mixed; heavy, unsettled, with a moderate demand; receipts 37,000 bush.; ungraded spring 85c@$1.00; No. 2 Milwaukee steam 92@95c; No. 2 do. 92c; No. 2 Chicago spring steam 97c; amber Indiana, new $1.28@1.30; winter red western, old 92@95c, Rye dull; State 65@70c; western 60@65c. Canada in bond 75@78c. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and fairly active; desirable scarce, checking demand; receipts 37,000 bushels; western mixed hot and warm 50@53½c; mixed steam graded 55½c; mixed graded 53@56c; high mixed 57¾@58¼c; steam yellow 59@c. Oats firm and in fair demand. Barley quiet. Wheat—Receipts 32,000 bush.; unsettled; western and State 30@40c; white western do. 39@44c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes fair 18¾@19c; ordinary 14¾@18¾c. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining 9@9¼c; prime 9½c; refined firm at 11½@12c. Molasses and rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady; crude 10¼c; refined 17¾c; cases 21@21½c; naphtha city 11c. Tallow steady at 8 5-16@8½c. Rosin firmer at $1.67½@1.70. Turpentine dull at 29c. Eggs firm; western 15@15½c. Pork dull and lower; new mess $19.40@19.50; October $19.95. Beef dull; middles dull; western long clear 9¾c; city do. 10½c. Lard dull and lower; prime steam $11.12½; September $11.25@11.32½. Butter firm; western 13@25c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky held at $1.14.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 11.—Flour quiet but steady; super $5.75@4.00; double $4.25@4.50; treble $4.75@5.00; high grades $4.25@7.50. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates; mixed 52@57c; yellow and white 60@61c. Oats quiet but firm; St. Louis 37@40c; Galena 45c. Cincinnati dull and lower; $3.25. Hay dull; prime $17; choice $21@22. Pork dull and nominal; $20.50. Lard quiet, but steady; jobbing lots 12c; keg 13c. Bulk meats dull and nominal; easier and higher; shoulders 8½c. Bacon quiet and weak. Whisky quiet at $1.12@1.13. Coffee dull and unchanged. Rice cargoes 13@17½c. Sugar quiet, but firm. Molasses dull and nominal; fair to choice 40@60c. Rice quiet, but steady, common to good 4@6c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour in good demand for sound medium extra at $4@5.25; other grades very dull. Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 red fall $1.15; August $1.15@1.15½; September No. 3 do. $1.01½@1.02 cash; $1.00 bid for August. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed 41¼@41½c cash; 41¾c August; 41¾c September. Oats higher; No. 2 31¾@32c cash; 30½c September. Eyedull; prime in sacks 48c. Barley nothing doing. Whisky dull and firm at $1.10. Pork dull and unchanged at $19.50. Lard dull and nominal; winter 11¼c; summer 10½c asked. Bulk meats dull and nominal; no sales and no offerings. Bacon inactive and lower at 8½, 10¾, 10¾, 10¾@11c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, August 11.—Petroleum 35½f.

LIVERPOOL, August 11.—Cotton firm at 6 5-16@6 5-16d; sales of 19,000 bales for speculation and export, and 3,000 American. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 39,000 qrs., 30,000 qrs. American. California white wheat average 9s 11d@10s 6d. Club do. 9s 6d@10s; red western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 7s 9d@9s; do. winter 9s@9s 6d. Flour—western canal 21s@23s. Corn: western mixed 25½s. Oats 26@31s. Beef firm. Mess pork 80s. Beef: prime mess 72½s. Lard 50@51s. Cheese 48¾s. Tallow 41½s. Spirits petroleum 9@9½d; refined 13¾@14d. Common rosin 4s. Spirits turpentine 24s@25s.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 11.—Cotton quiet, but steady, at 11½c. Flour steady and firm. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1.10@1.15. Corn: fair demand, but at lower rates; 45@46c. Oats quiet, but firm; 30@32c. Rye steady with a fair demand; 57@58c. Barley quiet, but firm. Pork easier; $18.50@19. Lard quiet; steam 11c; kettle 12@12½c; current make 10 5-8@10¾c. Bulk meats weak; sales at 7¾@8c. Bacon easier; 8¾@10¼@11c. Whisky: demand active at $1.10. Butter steady and unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 11.—Cotton quiet at 11c. Flour dull and unchanged; extra $3@3.25; extra family $3.50@4; A No. 1 $5.25@5.50; fancy $5.75@6.25. Wheat steady; No. 1 red fall 95c@$1.05; white 95c@$1.10. Corn unchanged. Rye 60c. Pork quiet and unchanged; $19.25. Bulk shoulders 7½c; sides 9 3-4c; clear 10¼c. Bacon nominally unchanged. Lard weak; lence 13c; kegs 13 3-4c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1.10.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 11.—Flour steady. Wheat steady with a good demand; No. 2 white Wabash new $1.17½; No. 3 do $1.10; No. 1 white Michigan $1.18; do new $1.12; amber Michigan $1.09; seller September $1.08; seller October $1.09¾; new spot $1.14½; No. 2 do new $1.01; No. 2 red winter new $1.12½; red new $1. Corn quiet but firm; high mixed 49½c; seller September 51c; low mixed 48¾c; No. 2 white 48¾c, no grade 46c. Oats dull; No. 2 new 31c; Michigan 33c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 11.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat opened steady and a shade lower; closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.09¾; No. 2 do 97½c; seller September 92 1-2c; seller October 92¾c; No. 3 do. 82½c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 45¼@46c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 30¾@31c. Rye dull; lower; No. 1 53c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring 90c; September 77c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 11. — Flour unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn: western mixed opened weak and closed firm; 56½c. Oats dull; white western 34@36c; western mixed 30@32c. Rye quiet, but firm at 60@61. Whisky dull at $1.13¾. Petroleum quiet; crude 9¼@9½c; refined 17¾@17½c.

Boston.

BOSTON, August 11.—Flour in good demand. Wheat: Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $1.05¾@1.06¾. Corn unchanged. Oats firm; No. 2 white and mixed 37@45c; rejected 31@35c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, August 11.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.18; No. 1 white Michigan old $1.26. Corn dull, high mixed 55@56c. Oats quiet; State 40c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 11.—Cotton firm at 11½c; sales 500 bales; receipts 52; shipments 1,500.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 11. — Petroleum unchanged; S. W. 110 test 15c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Beeves: receipts 1,050 head, making 5,150 head for four days, against 6,600 head same time last week; prices no better than yesterday; most offerings changed; hands and the general opinion is that prices would rule a fraction higher before the close next Monday. Outside figure for extra steers 9¾c, very decent native steers as low as 7½c; no Texas or Cherokee offered. Sheep: receipts 3,040 head, making 17,209 head for four days, against 16,350 head same time last week; sheep dull; ¼c lower; lambs dull, no demand for poor grades; poor to strictly prime sheep 3½ to 5½c; common to extra lambs 5 to 7½c; Swine: receipts 2,620 head, making 11,640 head for four days, against 12,180 head same time last week; a few State and Ohio hogs alive at 6¾@6¾c.

BUFFALO, August 11.—Cattle: receipts 1,309 head; total for the week 12,903; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignment 125 cars head for shipment; leaves 0 cars common unsold. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,400 head; total for week 14,000; market strong, but sales not sufficient for quotations; fresh arrivals through consignments and shipped out; a few cars held over. Hogs: receipts 1,800 head; total for the week 13,900; market dull; Yorkers at $6.25@6.50; common grassers not wanted at any price; heavy at $6.40@6.60.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—Hogs: active but a shade lower; Yorkers and Packers $6.25@6.30; Butchers $6.25@6.40; Philadelphia $6.40@6.45; stockers $5.50@5.80. Cattle dull and lower; good to choice native steers $4.50@4.85; medium to fair $4@4.25; poory to good $3.50@3.75; cows and heifers $2@3.00; stockers $2@3.00; good to choice Texans $2.75@3.00; common to fair $2@2.75.

CHICAGO, August 11.—Cattle: receipts 7,000 head; shipments 3,000 head; market dull and steady, except for butchers, which are weak; medium to extra prime shipping $4.25@5.75; common to fair cows $2.30@3.00; lots of good at $4.75@5.00. Hogs: receipts 8,700 head; shipments 4,500 head; market dull and weak, and 5c lower; fair to good sold at $6.25@6.40. Sheep: receipts 580 head; market fairly active; sales at 2½@4c.

CINCINNATI, August 11.—Hogs steady and firm; common to light $6@6.25; fair to good light $6.25@6.65; heavy $6.60@6.85.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 11.—Hogs: receipts 600 head.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 11.—There was continued activity in the print market, and prices were firm. Ginghams, shoes and bleached shirtings are in fair request and steady. Other cotton goods are quiet. Shawls, worsted dress goods, skirts and hosiery are in steady demand. Fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings are in fair request, and Kentucky jeans more active.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Cotton steady futures firm at 12 5-16a12¾c; August 12 7-16a12 15-32c; September 12 3 16a12 7 32c; October 11 13-16a11 27-32c; November 11 23-32c; December 11 23-32c.

CHARLESTON, August 11.—Middlings 11⅝c; stock 2,309 bales; weekly receipts 458 bales; sales 465 bales; exports coastwise 552 bales.

GALVESTON, August 11.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¾c; stock 2,015 bales; weekly net receipts 317 bales; gross 318; sales 683 bales; exports coastwise 1,099 bales.

SAVANNAH, August 11.—Middlings 11¾c; stock 529 bales; weekly net receipts 612 bales; gross 763 bales; sales 217 bales; exports coastwise 4 bales; coastwise 1,561 bales.

MOBILE, August 11.—Cotton firm; middlings 11 1-2c; stock 4,689 bales; weekly net receipts 222 bales; sales 500 bales; exports channel 117 bales; coastwise 151 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. Co.—1 car beer, I. Lesey & Co; 4 cars ware, M. W. Sackett & Co; 1 do, Forsyth & Co; 2 do, Pittsburgh Iron; 10 bbls knobs, Jacobus, N. & Co; 400 bbls flour, Stoop, H. & Co; 60 pkgs pipe, H. H. Collins; 7 tubs butter, 3 kgs eggs, 9 sks potatoes, J. Cook; 1 case pipes, R. & W. Jenkinson; 19 cases matches, Diamond Match Co; 20 bbls apples, Bown & H; 4 do, Hood & McE; 5 do, J. J. Pettit; 1 do, Hood & McE; 2 do, Wilson & Co; 1 do, Hood & McE; 1 do, Hood & McE; 5 do, J. J. Pettit; 1 do, Hood & McE; 2 do, Wilson & Co

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are rising, followed by stationary or slowly falling barometer, southwesterly to southeasterly winds, nearly stationary temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional thunder storms

Iron Association.

At the morning session of the Western Iron Association yesterday, which is meeting in this city, a resolution to establish a two cent card, with an amendment to make it 2½ was presented for discussion, and occupied almost the entire day. The object of these meetings is to discuss the present status of the trade and to establish a uniform card rate for merchant iron.

Political Notes.

This evening the West End battalion (Hayes and Wheeler clubs) under command of Capt W. N Erwin will parade the principal streets, headed by a bass band. It is expected that at least 200 men will be out.

The O Central club will turn out this evening with about 150 members, headed by a brass band.

The Third ward, Allegheny marching club meet at the Third ward school house on Tuesday evening next at 7½ o'clock. Let there be a full turnout of all citizens of the ward.

WHO IS HE?

A Wild Man in Clarion County

The people of Madison township, Clarion county are considerably excited over the discovery of a man, who for some time past has been roving through the woods along Catfish river in a perfect state of nudity. He has been seen by a number of persons, but none of them have been able to get him to give any account of himself, as he is not disposed to a communication. He is described as a medium aged man slightly built, and his skin is a dark copper color. He was first seen some two weeks since, and a number of persons have seen him since that time. As he does not leave the woods, he must subsist entirely upon berries, roots, &c. Those who have seen him are unable to say whether he is sane or not, as he would not converse with them. It is thought by many of the more timid inhabitants that he is a stray Sioux who has wandered away from his tribe, while others are of the opinion that he is an escaped criminal.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Bursting of a Boiler on the Hempfield Farm.

The Parker City *Daily* says: On Tuesday evening about seven o'clock a terrific boiler explosion occurred at McKinney Bros. well, No. 4, Hempfield farm, just below town. The report was tremendous, startling the entire community. There were two boilers in the boiler house, both of which were considered perfectly safe. Fortunately the pumper, Mr. Davis, was in the engine house, a short distance from the boiler, when the explosion occurred. He says there was but eighty pounds of steam on the exploded boiler, but be this as it may, there was force enough to throw the strong iron asunder, throwing the dome a distance of 600 feet, and pieces of the iron and flues were thrown over two thousand feet. No one was injured, which is truly miraculous, as Mr. Davis had just left the boiler house a few minutes before the explosion. Mr. Ford, the company's superintendent, in his usual energetic manner, went to work at once removing the debris, and by four o'clock A. M had everything in running order.

A PHYSICIAN'S TROUBLES.

A Horse Race and its Results.

Several weeks ago a physician residing in Perrysville, purchased a horse, which had the reputation of being rather faster than ordinary nags. A few days afterward a butcher residing in Allegheny who claims the ownership of a fast trotting horse, heard of the physician's purchase, and he posted off to see the old family nag. A test of the two animals together. The doctor declined entering into the arrangement at all until the butcher offered to bet $100 that his horse was the faster of the two. The doctor then gave way and they both placed checks for $100 in the hands of a third party. The race took place and the doctor's horse came in ahead of the butcher's nag, and the stake-holder handed over both the checks to the doctor. The latter felt quite elated at the result of the race until a slight cloud arising therefrom darkened his horizon. He is a member of a Presbyterian church and the members now threaten to have him expelled for betting on horse races. In addition to this trouble the butcher has notified the bank not to pay his check held by the doctor as he believed that the race was not a fair one. The doctor now fully appreciates the enormity of his sin—especially since the payment of the check has been stopped.

MYSTERIOUS.

A Young Man Supposed to Have Been Killed — The Whereabouts of His Body Unknown.

The little village of Harmersville, on the West Penn railroad on Thursday last was thrown into a state of intense excitement on account of the disappearance of a young man named James Neff, a son of a well-to-do farmer, who resides about a mile and a half from the village. It appears that young Neff left his father's house in a sulky and drove towards Hazelwood on Wednesday evening, and after remaining there for some time he started for home, when he was met by a party of young men on the road, with one of whom he had had words a short time before. The latter approached him and asked him to return his horse, which Neff, it is said, refused to do, where upon one of the party named Bennett or Bennetts pulled the little fellow from his head. This frightened the animal which dashed away. Nothing was heard or seen of Neff that night, and on Thursday morning a party started in search of him. They discovered the vehicle was broken to pieces, parts of which were found along the road for nearly a mile. Blood was found on several trees, while portions of hair, which looked as if they had been torn violently from the scalp, were found on the road. The horse was discovered in an exhausted condition, a mile or two further on, but no trace of Neff has yet been obtained. It is thought he was thrown into a thicket along the road, where, probably in an injured condition, he died, but nothing definite is known.

A Thousand Deaths.

Who that has worn ready-made boots and shoes is not able to endure the above, as it is but seldom that a pair of boots or shoes can be purchased that will fit the feet. The remedy is—buy from Taggart 129 Federal street Allegheny, who keeps the greatest possible variety of shapes in the same number. A boot or shoe to be comfortable must fit every part of the foot and so conform to it that uneasiness in any part will be impossible. This is the kind you can purchase at Taggarts'.

HEALTH STATISTICS.

Reports of the Heat Inspector and the Physicians to the Board of Health.

The Board of Health was to have held a meeting yesterday afternoon, but only Drs. Thomas and McCann were present, and two not constituting a quorum no business was transacted.

The following reports were on the table ready for action:

Meat Inspector Lindsay's report for the quarter ending June 30, 1876, as follows:

Condemned and confiscated food: 2,000 pounds of beef, 800 pounds of veal, 400 pounds of mutton, 3,000 pounds of fresh fish, 11 hams, two casks of salt fish, three barrels of eggs, 16 boxes of peaches, four head of calves, and large quantities of vegetables, which were unfit for consumption.

His report of stock shipped from the East Liberty yard is:

To Philadelphia—Cattle, 12,801; horses, 2,406; hogs, 39,690; sheep, 48,990; mules, 125

To New York—Cattle, 59,486; horses, 912; hogs, 106,560; sheep, 149,205.

To Baltimore—Horses, 16; hogs, 8,640.

Between East Liberty and Philadelphia—Cattle, 5,640; horses, 336; hogs, 1,150; sheep, 9,870.

Totals—Cattle, 68,937; horses, 3,664; hogs, 156,040; sheep, 208,065; mules, 125

Dr. W. Solvely, Physician to the Board, had ready his report for the four weeks ending July 29th. The death rate was equivalent to 30 66 per 1,000 inhabitants annually, (population estimated at 145,000). There were 145 deaths of infants under one year of age, and 84 of children between the ages of one and five years, making 66 96 per cent., or a little over two-thirds of the mortality. Cholera infantum was reported as the cause of 62 of these deaths, though Dr. S. is of the opinion that there was not a single case of genuine cholera infantum, many physicians reporting every case of diarrhea as cholera infantum); diarrhea, 22; teething, 19; convulsions, 18.

As compared with the previous month, scarlet fever exhibits an increase, both in the number of cases reported and mortality, while smallpox, typhoid fever and diphtheria show a decided decrease.

	No. of cases reported.	No. of deaths.
Smallpox	23	9
Scarlet fever	19	11
Typhoid fever	4	0
Diphtheria	4	4

The comparative mortality is as follows:

July, 1873, five weeks	502
July, 1874, five weeks	455
July, 1875, four weeks	291
July 1876, four weeks	342

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

There Is an Increased Attendance at the colored people's camp meeting at Castle Shannon. Over two hundred have encamped on the grounds.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

REV. PHILIP COLWELL has received the Order of Priesthood from Bishop Domenec.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, editor of the *Recorder*, is on his way home from Europe.

REV. DR. ALLISON, of the *Presbyterian Banner*, is recreating at Spring Lake Beach.

THE Rev. J. H. Veazey, of Beaver county, will preach in the Second U. P. church, Pittsburgh, to-morrow.

REV. DR. B. F. BROOKE, of Christ M. E. church, has gone on a jaunt to Old Virginia, to visit relatives and friends.

REV. S. P. WOLFE, of the Butler street M. E. church, left Tuesday week to recreate awhile among friends in Ohio.

ON Sunday last Bishop Domenec administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at Bedford to thirty-five persons.

REV. R. T. MILLER, of the Liberty street M. E. church, made a brief trip to the Centennial, but is at his post again.

REV. MR. BEESE, of Beaver county, will preach in the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P.M.

REV. S. M. VERNON, pastor of Emory M. E. church, East End, having returned from the East, will be in his pulpit to-morrow.

REV. DR. GIBSON, of the U. P. church, California, who was here for several weeks spending his vacation, started home this week.

REV. L. R. BEACOM was tendered two weeks' leave of absence and a purse of money, by his charge, to "do up" the Centennial.

REV. R. W. PERKINS, of Chester, Pa., will preach in the Thirty-seventh street Baptist Church to-morrow, morning and evening.

REV. A. B. CASTLE, of Oakland M. E. church, left on Friday evening of last week for Fairpoint, Chatauqua Sunday School Assembly.

REV. DR. CLARK, of the Sixth U. P. Church, Allegheny, notwithstanding the hot weather, occupies his pulpit every Sabbath morning.

REV. M. W. JACOBUS, D. D., will preach in the First Presbyterian church, Allegheny, (Dr. Swift's) on Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock.

THE new M. E. church of Waynesburg will be dedicated to-morrow. Bishop Peck, Dr. L. D. Pershing, and Rev. James A. Miller will officiate.

REV S. T. LOWRIE, D. D., and Rev. W. H. Hornblower, D. D., both of the Western Theological Seminary, are summering at Spring Lake Beach.

REV. C. W. SMITH, of the Smithfield street M. E. Church, has returned from a brief trip to Ohio, and expects to spend some of his vacation at camp meetings.

THE Third U. P. Church, Allegheny, has been closed for two weeks, and will be for three weeks more, the congregation having given their pastor a five weeks' vacation.

VERY interesting Centennial Histories of the First, Second and Eighth U. P. churches, of this city, have been published, and are for sale at the U. P. Book Rooms, 55 Ninth street.

THE Brown African M. E. church, of Allegheny, will hold for the first time in this section of the country, a camp meeting at Wildwood Grove, six miles from this city, in August.

REV. WM. S. OWENS, of Indiana, Pa., will occupy the pulpit of the 2d. U. P. church of Allegheny, Rev. W. H. McMillan pastor, to-morrow at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7½ o'clock p. m.

THE Castle Shannon camp meeting of the Methodist Church commences next Thursday, the 17th inst. The opening sermon will be preached in the evening by Rev. John Cowl, D. D.

PROF. J. R. W. SLOANE, D.D., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A.M. and 2:30 P. M. in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner Beaver alley and North Diamond streets, Allegheny.

REV. DR. E. B. SNYDER and family, of the North avenue M. E. church, are "summering" at Mount Sewickley Camp ground. Quite a number of families are enjoying that delightful spot.

THE annual woods meeting for the Dravo and Greenock charge commenced at Boston, Allegheny county, Pa., across the river from Elrod's Station, B. & O. R. R., on Thursday evening last.

DR. WM. MCELREE, and wife, have donated $1,300 to rebuild the U. P. church at Frankfort Springs, Pa., lately destroyed by fire. The Doctor has been pastor of this church for more than 30 years.

THE next session of the Pittsburgh Conference will be held in Methodist Church, at Monongahela, beginning on the 30th inst. The conference in the Methodist Church at Bellevue, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., six miles below Allegheny, on the 6th prox.

THERE will be no service in the Central Presbyterian church Allegheny, to-morrow. The pastor Rev. W. H. Gill will preach in the Sharpsburg Presbyterian church in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath school as usual.

THE Fifth U.P. church, Allegheny, is undergoing repairs, and will not be open for service until next month. The pastor Rev. Witherspoon, expects to leave for Philadelphia next week to take in the Centennial.

REV. DR. ELLIS will preach in North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, to-morrow at 10½ o'clock a. m, in the place of Rev. Dr. Snyder, having gone to Bellefonte Pa., to assist Bishop Simpson in the dedication of a church.

THE friends of REVS. W. S. Owens, of Indiana, Pa., and A. H. Calvert, of Etna, will be sorry to learn that they are both laying ill at their respective homes. They had just returned from short visits to Philadelphia and Ohio.

THE *United Presbyterian* urges regular and systematic contributions for regular work. This will keep the church's finance easy and prevent a vast amount of trouble and anxiety on the part of those who desire the church advance.

PUBLIC WORSHIP to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock in the Sixth U. P. church corner of Collins avenue and Station st., (East End), will be conducted by Rev. T. H. Hanna, of Xenia Ohio, formerly pastor of the Second church, this city.

WHY is it that there are so many vacant pulpits in Pittsburgh? Was very much less the salaries paid our ministers here are the cause of it. Preachers have about concluded they are entitled to more than their board and clothes, and they are right.

BUTLER, Brownsdale, Harmony, and Emory will a hold camp meeting on the farm of Nathan Brown, near the Pittsburgh and Butler Plank Road, about eight miles south of Butler, commencing on Wednesday, the 23d inst., to continue one week.

ON Friday evening, Rev. J. R. Mulford, pastor of the Sewickley Baptist church, was ordained as a minister of that denomination. A number of prominent Baptist divines of this city and Allegheny participated in the ceremonies.

THE services in the Central R. P. church, Allegheny, will be conducted on to-morrow morning, commencing at 10:30 o'clock, by Rev. R. D. Sproull, of Rochester, N. Y., and in the evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Sproull.

REV. J. M. FULTON has notified the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, that he can not accept a call which, at a late meeting, that congregation unanimously voted to extend to him. This, though not unexpected, is much regretted by the members of that church.

REV. W. H KNOX, pastor of the Wylie Avenue Mission, who has been in Ireland spending his summer vacation, is expected home next month. Services, however, are held in his church every Sabbath forenoon. Rev. Seanor, of Minersville, is to preach there to-morrow morning.

REV. W. J. REID, D. D., of the First U. P. church, is absent on his annual visit to his parents and the old home in South Argyle, Washington county, N. Y. His church will be closed for three Sabbaths for repairs. Prayer meeting as usual, however, on Wednesday evening.

WE learn that Rev. John De Witt, who was called to the Third church of this city some three months since, and who during his brief residence here has won a high place in the regards of that church and in the esteem of his ministerial brethren, has felt constrained to decline the call.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

MR. C. S. ROSE will lead the Sunday school teachers' noon meeting to-day at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Subject: "The Call of Wisdom." All Sabbath school teachers of the county are requested to remain a few minutes after the close of this meeting to make some arrangements concerning the proposed camp meeting of Sabbath school workers.

PIC-NICS on the Sabbath day are becoming quite frequent here of late. We understand there is to be one to-morrow in a grove near Wilkins avenue, in the Twenty-second ward, where dancing will be the order of the day. Some two weeks ago one was held at the same place. We are surprised that the owner permits "God's first temples" to be so desecrated.

A DISPATCH received from "Mother" Stewart, a venerable lady, distinguished for her zeal and prudence in Ohio, and more recently for the warm greetings extended to her in England, Ireland and Scotland, to the effect that she will arrive in this city this evening, and we learn that she will deliver addresses in the hall of the Temperance Alliance to-morrow at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE leading Unitarian organ of Boston denies that Theodore Parker as a teacher ranks next to Channing among Liberal Christians. It says James Martineau, or even James Freeman Clarke, exerts a more powerful influence in behalf of the cause throughout the world than Parker. The writings of the latter, with all their conceded merits, are too intemperate, dogmatic, and illiberal in their treatment of opponents to disarm prejudice or obtain calm or favorable attention to his thoughts.

THE Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue, this city, made out a formal call on Wednesday evening, the 9th, for Rev. J. R. Kyle, late of Fall River, Mass., to become their pastor. Mr. K. is comparatively a young man, a native of Xenia, O., and a son of the late Hon. Samuel Kyle, for many years one of the Associate Judges of Green County. He received his theological education at Xenia, and was a fellow student with Rev. T. H. Hanna, the late pastor of this church.

THE old prejudice against the organ in church is rapidly dying out in Scotland. The steady increase in the number of church organs in the principal cities and towns is so great that Scotland cannot furnish enough. The scarcity of Scotch people who can properly play the organ is so great that organists have to be imported from England. Prejudice dies hard, however, and in some of the country places there are to be found plenty of Scotch men and Scotch women who would tramp indignantly out of church at the first sound of the notes of the "unholy kist o' whistles," as they persist in calling the organ.

A LETTER, written on the Rocky Mountain summit, 12,000 feet above the sea, has just been received from Rev. S. B. Reed, late pastor of the Fifth U. P. church. After two years' very successful labor at Evans, Colorado, organizing a prosperous congregation, and erecting a house of worship, which they enter next Sabbath, he goes, by appointment of the General Assembly, to take charge of the Freedmen's Normal School, at Knoxville, Tenn. His many friends, wherever he is known, will wish him success in his new field.

THE question is now being seriously asked by many warm friends of the Sunday School, whether it has not measurably failed to produce the results expected of it, and promised for it? Let us not be hasty in our replies to this important question. We all desire its greatest good, and many feel that their desires are not realized. There are causes for this. We suggest—whether the matter has not been overdone in some instances? Have not children been lifted into undue importance, and educated to believe that in some way the Lord and the people are under many obligations to them for their attendance at Sunday School? And have they not been *bribed* to go there by various novel and sweet inducements until they often come to regard the matter in a very selfish light? What should be the true objects of the Sunday School, anyway?—*Methodist Recorder.*

"ON THE GRAND PARADE."

The Pittsburgh Troops in Thursday's Demonstration at Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday contains a very extended account of the demonstration of the National Guard of Pennsylvania in the city on Thursday. To the Pittsburgh Division was accorded the second honor, the left of the line. Concerning it the *Press* says: The 6th, or Pittsburgh division, was commanded by Major Alfred L. Pearson, whose staff includes: Major W. W. Powers, Assistant Adjutant General; Major J. B. Steen, Quartermaster; Major J. H. Dickson, commissary; Major J. B. Stewart, paymaster; Major Fife, Surgeon-in-chief; Aides-de-camp, Major Haymaker, E. F. Pearson, T. C. Stewart, and Van Fowler. The division presented an elegant appearance and was particularly remarked for their superb marching. Then followed the 14th Regiment, as follows: Colonel S. W. Hill, Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Gray, Major James Glenn, Adjutant D. M. Howe, Quartermaster G. Olnhausen, Commissary T. J. Wallace, Paymaster H. P. Moore, Surgeon J. G. McCandless, Chaplain S. J. Wilson. There are nine companies in this regiment and 306 men.

The Eighteenth Regiment held the right of the line. The command were clad in blue uniforms, with light blue trimmings, and shakos with white plumes. It was officered as follows: Colonel N. P. Guthrie; Major H. Howard; Adjutant John Cowley; Quartermaster J. S. Ward; Commissary A. D. Markle; Paymaster J. M. Osborne; Surgeon A. H. Gross. There were seven companies and four hundred men in the regiment. A band and drum corps preceded the regiment.

The Nineteenth Regiment was commanded by Colonel Edward W. C. Negley; Major W. W. Tyson, the latter being in command. There were nine companies and three hundred men in the regiment. The uniform was gray coat, white pants, dark shako with white plumes. With this regiment, on horseback, was a colored man, admired in the full uniform of a Major General, "General Jackson," as he is known, has been identified with the regiment ever since its organization, and has participated with it in all its campaigns.

The Hutchinson Battery, commanded by Captain Edward L. Breck, with six brass six-pounders, and numbering eighty-three men, followed the Eighteenth Regiment. This battery was the winner of the Keystone Battery in the late artillery contest at Cape May, and in consequence attracted great attention. The rear of this, the grandest military demonstration of the times, was brought up by the famous Knap Battery, one of the finest artillery commands of the late war, and its reputation for gallantry and effective service is universal. Lieut. E. E. Schwartz has with him seventy-eight men, and four field-pieces of three-inch calibre.

The *Times* says: General Pearson's Division, the Pittsburgh troops, was unanimously conceded to be the best drilled and best uniformed division in the line outside of the city troops.

If it were not for the unfortunate mixing of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Regiments the foregoing would be a very flattering notice of our troops. It is quite evident that the writer of the article was muddled, as the Greys do not wear blue uniforms nor do the boys of the Nineteenth wear grey coats and white pants.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge Ketchum.)

Samuel Graham, of Butler county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy.

In the matter of J. E. Baker, Westmoreland county, on petition filed, the assignee was granted leave to sell certain real estate discharged of liens.

In the matter of DeGroff, Kunkle & Co., Westmoreland county, on petition of the assignee a restraining order was granted returnable on the 21st inst.

In the matter of Charles H. Armstrong & Co., debtors, Allegheny county, on petition being filed orders were made for a meeting of creditors to act on a proposition for composition.

Bocraft & Co. et al, vs. George Henderson & Son, debtors, Lawrence county. Order of reference to Register Harper to ascertain and report relative to the sufficiency of the creditors joining in the petition for adjucation in bankruptcy.

In the matter of Nicholas Miller, bankrupt, Allegheny county, argument on exception to Register's report, adjusting lien by Mr. Guthrie for exceptions, and Mr. Bailey for report, c. a.

In the case of Woodward, assignee, vs. Susanna McClean, in equity, the hearing of the exceptions to the conformation of the Master's report fixed for the 25th inst.

In the case of Samuel Unger, charged with unlawfully opening a letter addressed to another, the hearing was adjourned until Wendesday the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Court Brevities

JUDGE KETCHAM left the city for a brief visit to his home at Wilkes Barre, yesterday and will be absent until the 21st inst.

In 1874 George Mays was elected principal of the Beaverfalls school, but before he took charge the directors secured a teacher in his place so that Mays was left out in the cold. He brought suit for a year's salary and has obtained judgment against the school-board for about one thousand dollars which was paid off last week.

DR. F. HARDTMYER, yesterday instituted proceedings in Common Pleas Court No. 1 against Henry F. Eggers, to recover damages for slander. He alleges that Eggers stated publicly that he Hardtmyer was a quack and did not know how to treat a case. The plaintiff is a prominent german physician and the defendant a druggist in Allegheny city.

PITTSBURGH, August 10, 1876.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to add my testimony to that of many others in reference to the superior quality of the glasses sold by Mr. Kornblum, as well as to his skill and judgment in adjusting and providing such glasses as very materially improve the vision of those who, of necessity, are obliged to use them. Though I have tried the work of other opticians, due regard for superior merit compels me to say that I have experienced greater relief and pleasure from the glasses furnished me by Mr. Kornblum than those of others. I do most heartily recommend this gentleman to all those who may have occasion to need the services of a skillful optician, as one competent to give entire satisfaction, and worthy of the confidence of the public.

CHAS. G. MILNOR,
Secretary and Treasurer
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.

Such testimony as the above, coming from a gentleman who is entirely reliable, and who could not be deceived or influenced in his judgment by any means or any one, but that Mr. Kornblum's unprecedented success during the short time he has been in the city is another straw showing that he understands his business, and that the methods of treatment are entitled to the consideration of the public. His rooms are with R. S. Davis & Co., corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

The Galaxy.

The Galaxy for September will contain a biographical sketch of General Custer, written by Captain Frederick Whittaker, of the cavalry service; also a continuation of General Custer's "War Memoirs." The publishers of the Galaxy received a copy from General Custer just before his death, and his "War Memoirs" will be continued in several numbers of the Galaxy. Ex-Secretary Wells will also contribute articles in the near future to the Galaxy on "The Nomination and Election of Abraham Lincoln." Also articles by Richard Grant White, Albert Rhodes and J. H. Siddons, together with several interesting short stories and poems.

Camp Meeting at Wildwood Grove.

The camp meeting of the colored people at Castle Shannon is daily becoming more interesting. We notice among the ladies prominent revivalists from abroad. Several others are expected on Saturday to take part in the Sunday services. Too much cannot be said of the energy and zeal with which these women are working and of the good which has resulted.

Closing Out.

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Lace Curtains, Marseilles Quilts and Hamburg Edgings and Flouncings closing out at the lowest cash prices at H. J. Lynch's, No. 96 Market street.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····McKeesport is gloating over a rumored clerical scandal.

····The Exposition opens next week, and then this fearful corner in local news will be broken.

····A considerable portion of the Fifteenth Regiment passed through the city yesterday on the way home from Philadelphia.

····The members from the country say that the rain that came last night was much needed for corn, turnips, and fall pasturage.

····Morris and Luther are putting themselves in fine trim for the great Centennial regatta which is to come off the latter part of this week.

····Young John Hermann, of Allegheny, who was reported to have been killed on the railroad, returned home yesterday morning in excellent health.

····The storm of yesterday morning did some damage on the lines of the Western railroad, which caused a temporary change of the schedules on the roads.

····It is named Walker had an eye torn out at the Beaver Falls planing mill a few days ago by the breaking of a piece of belting which struck him in the face.

····One of the workmen on the abutment of the new Point bridge, named Peter Moritz, had one of his feet crushed by a stone falling upon it, yesterday afternoon.

····The fast mail, we are informed by a gentleman who knows, will be put on the early part of next week, orders to that effect having passed over the wires yesterday.

····Rev. C. L. Vance's application for a pardon from the Eastern Penitentiary, where he has four years yet to serve for attempting to debauch an innocent child, has finally been dismissed.

····James Sherwin, Charles Bassett, Gus. Altanbaugh, James Fry and John Cune were each committed to the Workhouse for thirty days by Mayor Phillips, yesterday, on a charge of vagrancy.

····In attempting to jump off a freight-train on the P. R. R. on Thursday, near the city, James W. Taylor, was violently thrown on the side of the track, sustaining ugly bruises about the head.

····A slight fire on Lacock street, First ward, Allegheny, yesterday forenoon, was caused by a can of gas main. The Columbia hose carriage went to the spot and the flames were soon extinguished.

····The Central Educators are inclined to take a vacation whether it is ordered or not. A half hour's wait last night failed to get a quorum again, there being lacking but one of the required number.

····A petition is being very numerously signed by the residents along the line of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., asking the authorities to run a Sunday evening accommodation train to and from the city.

····Money is plenty and collections hard to make for the reason that many who have money do not pay when they can. It should be a matter of pride and honor to pay your debts on receipt of bill if possible.

····Hymen took another teacher from the Ralston school house, which will occasion another election to fill the vacancy. No more successful negotiation could the Hymen enter into than with school marms.

····John Lewis, while engaged in pulling down the wall of the Independence Engine House on Penn avenue yesterday, had his thigh broken by the wall falling upon him. He was conveyed to his home on Bedford avenue.

····Several youthful thieves on Wednesday succeeded in capturing a wallet containing $6 from Mr. Schofield street, whose name is not at all; that he had selected it from among the large stock of ready-made suits that filled their counters. And yet how neat and genteel.

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····The telegraph pole men, who have been hoisting the "big sticks" on Liberty street for the past few days, got themselves into trouble again yesterday. This time it was with Maross Jenkins, the flour man, who objected to having a pole hoisted anywhere near his store. The workmen then sunk the pole in front of the adjoining building's property, the matter is not yet settled, as Jenkins wants still more elbow room.

····On Tuesday, a lad named John Brown, aged seventeen, who resides near Shaw's Mills, in Butler county, started out the fourth of July with his squirrel gun for his father, who was lying quite ill. He had not been out long when he spied the object of his search, which he wounded. Following the squirrel along the fence, he attempted to corner it with the butt end of his gun, when the trigger snapped, discharging the entire contents of the barrel into the boy's limbs. The wound was so serious that amputation was necessary, shortly after which he died. This unfortunate circumstance has had great effect upon the father, whose recovery is now considered almost impossible.

····The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Daniel W. Evans who committed suicide by jumping into the Monongahela river at Soho, Thursday evening. Evans was employed at the Copper Works of C. G. Hussey & Co. He had been indulging in strong drink for some time but had not been drinking any for three days before his death. He was low spirited doubtless from the effects of his "spree" and Thursday evening about five o'clock he came down to the mill, and left the rolls at which he had been working and started toward the river, saying that the fresh air would make him feel better. As he did not return, search was instituted, and about 11 o'clock yesterday the body was found in the water near a coal float, where it is supposed he jumped in. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

····State Fish Commissioner Hewitt, with a large party of prominent sports men, on Tuesday started up the Pittsburgh branch of the B. & O. R. R. on a prospecting tour with a view to establish a State Fish Hatching House. The party drove to the springs in the neighborhood of Hon. S. H. Smith's residence, but the supply of water here was found to be inadequate to the wants of a hatching house, and the drive was continued several miles in the direction of Fayette Springs, to a place known as the Watering Troughs, which was also found to be unsuitable, and the party returned to Connellsville, where they put up for the night. The next morning Meyer's Springs were visited, and were found also unsuitable. The party then spent the balance of the day in fishing at the Ohio Pyle Falls. The result of the investigation was, that there was not a suitable place in that country for the State Hatching House, and the Commissioners left for the country in Westmoreland county, in the neighborhood of Latrobe, in which they are now prospecting.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. Thomas Gordon, of the Penn Bank, leaves this evening for the Centennial and Atlantic City.

***Mother Stewart arrived in this city last evening. She intends giving us something new in the temperance line.

***Miss Eva Mueller, sister of Fred. Mueller, of the *Chronicle*, has a page of illustrations in this week's *Harper's*.

***Mr. Harry Wallace has severed his connection with the *Labor Tribune* as corresponding editor, and will leave for St. Louis.

***Mr. Dave Lowry has severed his connection with the *Sunday Globe*, and is back to his old place on the *Chronicle* as writing editor.

***George W. Rankin and family left yesterday for the Centennial—thence to the White Mountains and other points of interest in the East.

***The following foreigners were stopping at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday: T. Kraft, Belgium; B. Hamal, Belgium; Eugene Regout, Holland.

***George Sternburg and George F. Turner, of this city, are officers of the Supreme Council of the Templars of Honor and Temperance, now in session in Philadelphia.

***Ex-Sheriff Fleming, ex-Sheriff Hare, John Bishop, of Wheeling, and W. D. Moore, Esq., accompanied by the daughter and niece of the latter gentleman, who have been traveling in Europe for several months, will sail for home on the 19th inst. The party has visited the beautiful mountains of Switzerland and many other places of interest in the Old World.

POLICE BREVITIES.

ON THURSDAY evening the money drawer in Joseph Neely's drug store, on Rebecca street, Allegheny, was robbed of its contents, about $6, by a boy.

BARNEY MEENAN and James Mitchell, charged before Alderman McMasters with aggravated assault and battery some days since, were arraigned yesterday, and in default of bail in $1,000 each, were committed to jail.

DENNIS O'LEARY and two other youths were, Thursday evening, arrested by officer Costello, of Lawrenceville, on a charge of having robbed a cigar store at the corner of Thirty-ninth and Butler streets. They were held for a hearing.

MRS. CATHARINE MEEHAN, a respected lady of Boyd's Hill charges a prominent brick manufacturer, who makes his pavers in the same ward, with making indecent demonstrations towards her. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

THOS. MCGRATH, of Natrona, made information before Mayor Phillips, yesterday, charging Leonard Bechtold, proprietor of the Grand Rapids House, Allegheny, with keeping a gambling house, and also an information charging him with selling liquor on Sunday. Bechtold was arrested and waived a hearing, and entered bail in both cases for trial at court.

····$30 reward is offered by Uncle Sam for the apprehension of deserters from the U. S. army. Circulars have been issued exposing the missing ones, among whom is found the name of Hugh D. Evans, of Pittsburgh, who is said to have "skipped" from Company F, Sixth Cavalry, on the 6th of April last, while said company was stationed at the Columbus (Ohio) barracks.

····The work at the grounds of the Allegheny Valley Camp Meeting Association is progressing rapidly, and everything will be in readiness by the 23d inst., the time fixed for holding the meeting. A number of cottages are already up, and the boarding tent is well under way, and yesterday a spring of water was found. In any other of the grounds was discovered a short distance from the auditorium.

····The "Petrolite" Oil Works, in the Ninth ward, was gobbled up by the Standard combination for $53,000. Thus one by one are the surviving refineries hereabouts which are not in the combination, being taken in by the monster monopoly.

····Armstrong's miners, at the Yough, who have been notified of a cut of 10c. in salaries from 3 cents per bushel to 2½, held a meeting and agreed not to accept the reduction. Their time for working at the present price is limited to this evening.

····Rev. Stanton Kyle, of Grace Reformed Church, Allegheny, has a number of boxes made for the reception of magazines, papers, &c., which are to be distributed among the inmates of the various hospitals. Two of the boxes were put up at the Union Depot yesterday.

····The meteoric shower, which was predicted for the 10th or 11th of August, did not make itself visible in this section of the land on Thursday evening, and up to the hour of going to press this morning—3 o'clock—it had not met the gaze of our reporters.

····A little daughter of Mr. Ennres, who resides on Mt. Troy, Reserve township, fell from a wagon yesterday afternoon, and received a fracture of one of her arms. DR. KIRKPATRICK was summoned and the fracture reduced.

····Highland Avenue continues to be illuminated nightly, notwithstanding other streets have been left in darkness as soon as the city's gas bill now is as much as it can stand. When will the Gas Committee see that the gas lamps are more evenly distributed?

····The Monongahela Valley Camp Meeting grounds, at Patton's, are looking quite handsome shape for the meeting which is to open there on the 23 inst. The preacher's stand and numerous cottages are being rapidly constructed, and fast nearing completion.

····A case for the Humane Society occurred on Smithfield street last evening. A man was attempting to strangle a dog which had bitten a child. The piteous cries of the dog attracted a number of spectators, who remonstrated with the man, but with no effect.

····A cheeky tramp on Thursday night drove a cow from a stable near Strawberry Lane, Allegheny, and occupied the stall himself for the balance of the evening. Yesterday he was taken in charge by the Mayor's guards for boarding a train, and later in the day sent to Claremont Lotel.

····A man should not accept an election to membership of a public legislative body unless he intends to be present at all the deliberations. It is unfair treatment of the members who do attend, not to speak of the reporters, for a majority of members to remain away, preventing a quorum from being had.

····From August 13th excursion tickets will be sold at all ticket offices on the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. For the benefit of those wishing to go to the country on that day tickets will be issued at a rate of two cents per mile for the round trip, where such rates will not be less than forty cents, and will be good only for the date issuing.

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